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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Quarterly Reviewers.

We are still without News from Europe. No Ships have arrived at this Port, nor at those of Madras or Bombay, of a later date from England than the 12th of June.

In the absence of political novelties, we press into our service for the gratification of the general Reader, whatever may be new or attractive in Literature or Science, which necessarily gives to our pages a more Miscellaneous character than belongs to the Journals of Europe, though they occasionally draw largely from the same sources.

Among the latest Books of Travels that have reached India, is a Volume, entitled "Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa, by William J. Burchell, Esq." and in a Notice which follows the Preface of the Work, we have so excellent a specimen of the arts practised by the writers in the *QUARTERLY REVIEW*, that we think the reader will thank us for transcribing it entire. It is as follows:—

HINTS ON EMIGRATION TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A small pamphlet under this title having been first published in Aug. 1819, and animadverted upon in the *QUARTERLY REVIEW* for November following, in a manner little becoming an honest reviewer, the author considers it due to himself, as well as to those readers for whom that pamphlet was intended, to make use of the present opportunity to offer a few words on the subject; although the motives of that writer rendered him too despicable to require an earlier notice.

Just before the close of that year's session of parliament, the author was, unexpectedly, solicited to give before a committee of the House of Commons, which was then sitting on the subject of the Poor-laws, some evidence tending to the question of emigration as a relief to the distressing increase of pauperism from want of employ, which, at that time, appeared very prominent among our national evils. The main points of this evidence, which lasted nearly three hours, were:—that a distinct English colony might be formed in the easternmost part of the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, in the district of Zoureveld; that the nature of the country, the soil, and climate, were such as to present a fair prospect of success to an industrious settler; that this district would contain several thousand emigrants; and that, if more land should be required, it might be purchased from the Caffres: that, on the northern boundary of the Cape colony, there was, if required, a fine country, of unlimited extent, capable of receiving any number of settlers.

This Committee made its report to the House in a day or two afterwards; and, immediately, a grant of 50,000*l.* was voted, to convey the new settlers. The affair became far more popular than had been expected, and persons of a higher class than had been originally intended, were eager to accept the offers of land in the proposed settlement. The author, anxious that in an affair of this moment, his opinions might not be interpreted by a hasty and unprepared evidence, drew up the above pamphlet with a view of stating more clearly his ideas on the subject: and intended, by entitling them 'Hints,' to point out the light in which they were to be viewed, (p. 37.) How far they have guided the parties to whom they were addressed, the author will not

pretend to say; but thus much is evident, that they were not in themselves injudicious, since measures have been adopted which coincide exactly with many of the principal suggestions, and which he was the first to advise and bring into notice: such as placing the new colony in the Zoureveld or Albany, (p. 20, 21, 28); fixing the town on the Kowi river, because this promised to be navigable, (p. 24.); extending the colonial boundary to the Keisikamma, (p. 23.); forming the English settlers into a separate colony, (p. 19, 20.); making previous arrangements for their reception, (p. 30, 31.); not to disembark at Cape Town, but to proceed direct to Algoa Bay, (p. 31.); appointing a separate landdrost for the new district, (p. 32.); the distribution of rations of provisions by Government (p. 32, 33.) for a limited time, on security of the land, (p. 35.); and sooner or later it will be found advisable to adopt many others.

For those have read this pamphlet, or are acquainted with the subject, it will be sufficient merely to recommend that review to their perusal, as the easiest means of convincing them of the illiberality and arrogance of its writer; who, having already laid before the public his opinions on the Cape, is resolved to uphold his own writings by attacking every other publication which might appear to him as interfering with them. There is one work, however, which he has spared—"Barrow's Travels;" and which he appears so much to respect as a monument of correctness, that he bestows (p. 210.) commendations on one book merely because its writer states in his preface that he has freely availed himself of "the superior work of Mr. Barrow." This saved him from the reviewer's anger; and there is little doubt that a complimentary remark on Mr. Barrow, which he found in the preface to the Rev. Mr. Latrobe's Journal, saved that gentleman also. But in the "Hints," alas! no praises of that author are to be found; therefore, "we do not see that his (Mr. Burchell's) book can be of any use." Professor Lichtenstein has committed an offence which this reviewer will never forgive; he has written a book of Travels in Southern Africa; and in which he has rendered the public the service of pointing out the numerous errors and misrepresentations of Mr. Barrow's book. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ*; for this reason the reviewer penned that illiberal piece of misrepresentation, and abuse, to be found in the sixteenth number (vol. viii. p. 374.) Certainly Lichtenstein's work contains three times as much 'actual information' respecting the Cape colony, as Barrow's; and those who wish for such, will spend their time more profitably in reading the volumes of the former, than those of the latter author.

The chief value of 'Barrow's Travels' did not consist in those indelicate descriptions, which render it a work unfit for general perusal, nor in those acrimonious aspersions which it contains on the general character of the Dutch natives, but in its statistical matter, and which any person holding the situation of 'auditor of accounts' in that colony might have written without great study or pretensions. At the date of its publication, it might have been a useful book, but since that time the statistics and circumstances of the colony have changed so much, that at present it can only serve to mislead those who consult it for such information. Of this, a multitude of instances might be pointed out in various publications which have been compiled from it. An anonymous writer in the '*COLONIAL JOURNAL*,' (1st Oct. 1819, as quoted in the '*GLOBE*' newspaper of the 7th.) asserts that the

settlement proposed by Mr. Burchell "on the banks of the Sea Cow river," "cannot be approached but through a region which the Dutch have been obliged to abandon, on account of the hostilities of the exasperated Bosjesmans." In this there is a trifling absurdity; for the new district being stated in the 'Hints' to 'adjoin the northern boundary' of the Cape colony, where is the intermediate region through which it is to be approached? But the fact probably is, that this writer, who evidently knows little of the subject he writes upon, has relied upon the scraps of information displayed upon Mr. Barrow's map, where the words, "This northern part of the Colony has been deserted by the Dutch on account of the attacks of the Bosjesmans Hottentots," have misled him: that part is, notwithstanding the high authority of that elegant map. (1) and the profound knowledge of the Colonial Journalist, inhabited by the Dutch, to the furthest extent of the boundary of the Colony. Before a writer comes forward to instruct the public, he should first instruct himself.

The public, who in general know nothing of the art employed by this Quarterly Reviewer, will be amused at some of his petty, but in his line, important, tricks. As it was impossible to persuade the public that the author of the 'Hints' had not had very advantageous opportunities of knowing much more about that part of the world than himself, it was necessary, to answer his views, that they must be told that "we (that is, one presuming individual,) are only surprised that, under such circumstances, his book should contain so scanty a portion of actual information," and that "the settlement which he recommends lies behind the Saeuberg, on or about the Sea Cow river. To this point, and farther, the colony may one day advance, but certainly will never begin there. Mr. Burchell might as well talk of planting a settlement behind the Himalaya mountains," (p. 209.) A writer whose pen is guided by honorable motives and a rigid adherence to truth, is in no danger of contradicting himself. But this reviewer has betrayed himself: he says, the colony may one day advance to that point, but will never begin there. That work which he quotes so respectfully (Barrow's Travels) coincides surprisingly with his descriptions. The reviewer, and that writer, appear to have been at the Cape exactly at the same time; and it is remarkable that they are perhaps the only persons now in this country who, at that period, saw the wreck of the HURCULES (Quarterly Review, p. 246.—Bar. Trav., p. 197. 224.)

Thus much, this honest and impartial QUARTERLY: but the true statement is, that Mr. Burchell recommended the Zuurveld, or part of the district of Albany, as the most eligible spot for commencing the new colony (p. 20. and 21.); and at page 28. his words are: "At the present moment, the occupation of the Zuurveld appears by much the most likely plan for affording, at the least expense, a comfortable situation for emigrants." At page 37, he proceeds to state, that "the number of emigrants which the district already described would accommodate, is not indefinite: nor of this can any proper estimate be formed, before

(1) Note.—As to the miserable thing called a map,* which has been prefixed to Mr. Barrow's quarto, I perfectly agree with Professor Lichtenstein † that it is so defective that it can seldom be found of any use. That which is given in Lichtenstein's work, is certainly the best general map of the Colony that has hitherto appeared, and is, as it is stated, indebted for its superiority to the use of a manuscript map, made under the late Dutch Government.

* Its geographical deficiencies are so numerous, that in order to give it some appearance of a map, by covering the blank paper with writing, the compiler of it has been reduced to the necessity of spreading it over with scraps of information taken from the text, and with lists of wild animals. If, in constructing this elegant map, the *Showmen* at Exeter-Change had been consulted and advised with, they would certainly have recommended it to be written at the edge of it, as an invitation to the readers, "Walk in, ladies and gentlemen, and view the wild beasts; here you will see the Buffalo, the Hyena, and the wonderful Secretary-bird, &c. with his pen stuck behind his ear."

† "Travels in Southern Africa." Engl. ed. vol. 1. p. 36.—Dutch ed. deel 1. bl. 70.

‡ Barrow's Travels, page 139.

the first party have located themselves, and a general survey of the country have been taken. If it should then be found that more land were wanting, and that the Caffres were not inclined to part with theirs, the view must be directed to other quarters; and the country lying northward of the north-eastermost part of the Cape Colony, presents itself as decidedly the most eligible of all the unoccupied territory that adjoins the northern boundary." The writer then describes that country more fully than the other districts recommended, because it had never before him been traversed by any European; and this he supposes to be the "scanty portion of actual information" which so displeases the honest reviewer. Now, this man well knew, if not through any other medium, certainly through the pamphlet on which he was passing his opinion, that the district of Albany was the spot proposed by Mr. Burchell, and that the other was a secondary consideration, in case "the Caffres were not inclined to part with theirs:" but his love of honor and impartiality obliged him to omit that which would have proved the utility of the Hints, and to notice only that which might give a color to his assertion, that they "could be of no use."

In moral turpitude, there is no difference between making a wilful misrepresentation, and uttering 'the thing which is not.' To the latter class belongs this writer's barefaced assertion at page 206., respecting "gross mistakes and exaggerated statements," as far as it is intended to be applied to the 'Hints:' and also his words at page 209., relative to Saldanha, "and this description, which is altogether unintelligible, is copied verbatim in every one of the pamphlets which the occasion has called forth!" a gross and palpable untruth, which requires no other contradiction than merely a reference to the pamphlet itself, at pages 27 and 28.

Such are the means employed by a reviewer when he has predetermined, from certain motives, to 'write down,' as the term is, any particular book. What were those motives? Was it jealousy that any one, excepting himself, should come forward with an opinion respecting the Cape; or did he fear that the misrepresentations of his own writings would be exposed by another book on that country, and that his only chance of protecting them, was by sneaking under the concealment of anonymous writing? Was there not room enough in the world, then, for two works on the Cape? He has, however, quite failed in his project, and will in the end discover that 'honesty is the best policy.' The vulgarity and malignity of his language present a true and faithful portrait of his mind. Take from him his pen, and he is nothing.

Whatever may be the merits, if it have any, of the volume of Travels which now makes its appearance, its demerits will be diligently sought for; and that reader who wishes to know them, must look into one of the succeeding numbers of the QUARTERLY REVIEW, as there can be no doubt that, having shown so much literary anxiety on the occasion of a small pamphlet, this reviewer, not to let slip so favorable an opportunity, will lose no time in setting his quill to work against a book so many times larger. Reviewing may be a very honest way of making money; but a reviewer, equally with the hack-writer or the bookmaker, can only deserve respect when his pen is confined within those bounds which the feelings of a gentleman, and of a liberal mind, naturally prescribe to it.

When Mr. Burchell proposed to himself the duty of giving the narrative of his travels to the public, he resolved not to imitate the example of some preceding travellers at the Cape, who have employed themselves in railing at each other; and if he has been forced to transgress his own rule, the fault lies with those who, meanly presuming on his natural love of peace and tranquillity, have commenced an unprovoked attack, and compelled him to degrade his pen by replying to it. As it would be too much beneath him to descend to a level with the reviewer, by adopting his coarse language, he contents himself with a mere statement of facts, and leaves the rest to public opinion.

Magna est vis veritatis, et praevaleret.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Governor of Coldbath Fields.—Mr. Aris, ex-devant Governor of Coldbath Fields Prison, and whose name will survive in consequence of the early labours of Sir Francis Burdett, applied on Saturday at the Insolvent Debtors' Court for his discharge, and was opposed on the ground of obtaining goods under fraudulent pretences. The Insolvent stated, that he was a baker thirty years ago; since that time he had been governor of the house of correction seventeen years, but during the last thirteen he had been in no employment. He admitted that he had obtained credit by representing himself as having property in Buckinghamshire to a considerable amount, which, in fact, only realized 200*l*. He had also stated his having 700*l*. in the funds. Several creditors stated that they were induced to part with their money and goods, through the plausible statements of the Insolvent. One complained that he discounted a bill for 40*l*. for which all he received was one dozen of wine. The Court observed, that the situation the Insolvent had filled, and his general knowledge of the world, ought to have taught him to pursue a different line of conduct. Had he been a younger man, the court would have visited him with a longer term of imprisonment. Taking his age and infirmities into account, its judgment was, that he be remanded to custody for eight months from the date of his petition.

Lord Normanby.—Lord Normanby has every incentive to Ministerialism, and yet holds on a steady course which would do honour to far more experienced personages. On both sides is he in family a Ministerialist. His father is Earl Mulgrave—his father-in-law, Lord Ravensworth, whom we know not whether we would offend or gratify by calling him the Sir Benjamin Bloomfield of the North.—*Tyne Mercury*.

Trigonometrical Survey.—On Friday Major Colby, who has been engaged these two years past in a Trigonometrical Survey of the Coast of Scotland, arrived at Greenock, with two other Commissioned Officers, and a party of 18 artillerymen, on their way to the island of Islay.

Hair Dresser.—On the 2d of May, a hair-dresser, who lives in Water-street, Newry, after having made a libation to Bacchus, imagined that he was to be hanged, and that the officers of justice were entering his house to carry him to execution. Under this strange impression, he contrived to get on the roof of his habitation, along which he darted with the velocity of a hunted squirrel. From his own roof he was seen bounding over several other roofs, now and then pausing when he came to a chimney—and either peeping into the funnel, like a magpie into a marrow-bone, or listening to his imaginary pursuers, like a hare when she catches the tones of the distant beagles. Mean-while, several of his neighbours collected together, anxious to secure the man, and prevent his expected fall. He saw them, mistook them for bailiffs, and having run rapidly along the roof of Mr. Wallace's stores, proceeded to that of Mr. John Quinn's stores, over which he rushed with as much fleetness and security as a sharp-clawed cat, or misenlar ourang-outang, till he came to the gable, from which he jumped, with dauntless intrepidity, upon an adjacent dwelling-house, a descent of about (we believe) eight feet, imagining, no doubt, that it was neck or nothing with him. From thence he proceeded to Mr. Smith's roof, where he stripped a portion of the chimney of bricks, and squeezing himself into one of the funnels, pelted the people who wished to secure him, with these missiles, as long as his supply lasted. In this situation he was seized, secured with ropes, and lowered down to an immense multitude of the market people, who were gazing, with astonishment, at the gambols of the friseur.—*Belfast Paper*.

Illustration.—When strangers were shut out at the close of the division on the agricultural question, Mr. Brougham made the following illustration of the proceedings:—Upon somebody observing that the proposals had no tendency to present relief, the learned gentleman said nobody could be so perverse as to suppose so; that the house, in its conduct, resembled a collection of people, who, being called to the spot by an alarm that a neighbour had tumbled into a well, and was then in the water,

should proceed to resolve to build a high wall round the well to prevent the unfortunate person from tumbling in again, if they should get him out.

Duke of Grafton's Stud.—The success of the Duke of Grafton's three-year old stud at the late Races is almost unprecedented. Out of eight colts and fillies, which he has brought to the post, six have been winners during the last two meetings; out of sixteen races for which they have contended, they have won thirteen; and of the sum total of all the stakes which have been run for, they have taken away nearly half!—Mona won once; Hampden, twice; Guerilla, twice; Posthuma, twice; Pastille, twice; and Whizzig, four times;—Total of the winnings of these colts and fillies, 768*l*. 13*s*.—total of the losings, 7000*l*. in their favour!

The stock of Rubens have distinguished themselves above that of any other stallion; for out of stakes to the amount of above 20,000*l*. more than a third has been swept by his progeny! About one fifth of the remainder has been won by the produce of Partisan, and nearly the same proportion by that of Orville.

House of Commons.—The Citizens of London continue to reap the greatest amusement from the proceedings in the House of Commons. They have been in a particular degree pleased with the performances of the last two evenings. Many of them, having been in the habit of indulging themselves with a laugh before they went to bed, had been put to the expence of 3*s*. 6*d*. a night for a half-price seat at the theatre. So long, however, as the House continues its useful labours this expence will be unnecessary; for if astonishment can please, the readers of their proceedings can never be in want of a theme for hilarity. That one of his Majesty's servants should have been detected in picking pockets does not create any wonder. From the postillion and upwards a desire of making the most of office is extremely natural, and the desire, of course, will display itself in various ways.

Corn Exchange.—At the Corn Exchange this day the supplies of grain are small, but they are nevertheless more than equal to the consumption. Scarcely a sale of any article can be effected, and prices are only nominal. A large quantity of grain still remains in the country not consumed, because the poor have not had the means of paying for it. In Ireland, in Suffolk and Norfolk, and many other English Counties, the population is suffering all the calamities of want and famine, and the farmers are loaded at the same time with the fruits of the earth and cannot find a market for them. Nature has not produced this state of things, but she will remedy all complaints in the course of time. At the present moment the earth presents the appearance of another most bountiful crop, which every man possessed of a right mind must consider as the best gift of the Creator. The poor and the distressed have therefore before them the greatest cause for comfort, for the common Benefactor is producing abundance of the necessaries of life. Another abundant crop must benefit all classes of his Majesty's subjects who depend on the fruits of productive labour, and this blessing they have at present every reason to expect.

"Be gracious Heaven, for now laborious man
Has done his part. Ye fostering breezes blow—
Ye softening dews, ye tender showers descend,
And temper all, thou world reviving Sun,
Into the perfect year."

Literature.—Mr. Dunlop, author of the History of Fiction, has a new work in the Press, entitled the History of Roman Literature, from the earliest periods to the Augustan Age, in two volumes octavo.

A new volume of Poems, by Mr. James Montgomery, will appear this month, under the title of "Songs of Zion."

The concluding volume of Sir Robert Ker Porter's Travels in Georgia, Persia, Babylonia, &c. will appear in a few days.

Malpas, by the author of the Cavalier; Roche Blanc, by Miss A. M. Porter; The Refugees, by the author of correction; and Tales of the Manor, by Mrs. Holland, are nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Wordsworth's Guide to the Lakes will appear in a few days.

The River Derwent, and other Poems, by W. B. Clarke, B. A. Jesus College, Cambridge, will appear next month.

Mr. Milman's Belshazzar is to be published (we believe) to-day.

Suppression of the Monasteries.—The suppression of the monasteries by Henry the Eighth, being entrusted to ignorant or interested individuals, was attended with the destruction of many valuable libraries. Bayle, Bishop of Ossory, in his preface to *Leland's New Year's Gift to Henry the Eighth*, laments the havoc that was thus made in literature: he says—"A great number of those who purchased the monasteries, reserved the books, some to serve their jakes, some to scour their candlesticks, and some to rub their boots. Some they sold to the grocers and soap-sellers, and some they sent over sea to the bookbinders, not in small numbers, but at times whole ships full, to the wondering of foreign nations. Yea, the Universities of this realm are not all clear of this detestable fact. I know a merchantman, who shall at this time be nameless, that bought the contents of two noble libraries for forty shillings price; a shame it is to be spoken. This stuff hath he occupied in the stead of grey paper by the space of more than these ten years, and yet he hath store enough for as many years to come."

The Pope's Bull.—The term BULL is taken from the Latin BULLA, which signifies a bubble, as when a pot boils, or fountain flows, or the protuberance of a stud on a bridle or saddle, or any other kind of embossing; hence the impression left by the seal on the wax is called BULLA, and so the papal diploma, bearing the seal of his Holiness, is called the POPE'S BULL. The impression was generally made on lead, and fastened to the written instrument.

A Singular Firm.—An Insurance Company at Cadiz once took the Virgin Mary into formal partnership, covenanting to set aside her profits for the enrichment of her shrine in that city. Not doubting that she would protect every vessel in which she had such manifest interest, they underwrote ships of all sorts at such rates, that, in a few months, the infatuated partners were all declared bankrupts.

African Slave Trade.—The American papers contain the report of a Committee on the subject of the African Slave Trade, of great interest to the friends of humanity of every nation and sect. This report states in plain terms the great increase of that wicked traffic; the means by which such increase has been effected—namely, the abuse chiefly of the French flag; and suggests a remedy, which, if faithfully applied, will, no doubt, cure the evil. The language of the report does great credit to those who use it: "It is neither candid nor just," they say, "to impute to a gallant and high-minded people" (the French) "the exclusive commission of crimes which the abandoned of all nations are alike capable of perpetrating, with the additional wrong to France herself, of using her flag to cover and protect them." We are glad that the Americans have taken the matter up in so manly a manner, because we shall thereby be liberated from those suspicious—from those imputations of sinister motives, to which our exclusive energy in the noble cause of suffering humanity subjected us. The remedy proposed is a limited right of search—a remedy which the report recommends with much delicacy, lest a sanction should be given to the claims of belligerents—a remedy, we will add, which we also should adopt with caution, lest, in stipulating for one exception, we seem to give currency to the general principle, that neutral flags may protect hostile property in time of war. With such circumspection, then, on either side, we shall be most happy to see the treaty signed and enforced by all the maritime powers. Efficacy will then, at last, be given to all our measures for the abolition of the slave-trade, and Africa raised up to the level of the rational creation.

Loan.—The term "loan" we now perceive to be applied very generally and very justly to the plan which Government has developed for paying the pensioners: and that word "loan," so

often used during the struggles of the late desperate war, and now repeated after a seven years' peace, impresses upon us very forcibly the feeling of our present condition. The loan, then, has failed in the first instance, having been refused by the South Sea Company. We shall neither be surprised nor sorry if it fails altogether: not that we are indifferent to the relief of the country, but that we think any measure injurious to its welfare, by which Ministers are enabled to evade or elude the pressing cry for retrenchment. The objections to the proposed scheme, as it affects the lender, are, that he can neither turn his money to immediate advantage, nor can he make a provision out of it for posterity, repayment being finished and abruptly stopping at the end of 45 years. It is true, that at the close of that term, his representatives will have received all that their father originally lent, with, no doubt, a considerable gain; but they will have received it, as the old sonnet states, "dribbled by dribbled"—year after year; so that, except they are very provident persons, living within their income, they will find themselves suddenly aground. This reasoning applies, in the first instance, to the supposition that the loan should be taken by individuals: but it applies also with almost equal force to companies or corporate bodies, the individuals composing which must be very careful of bequeathing their heirs a provision which ceases after a term of years; no one being able to ascertain in advance, whether the disposition of his successors may be of that prudent kind, which, foreseeing the future years of scarcity, hoards out of the current years of plenty. With respect to the servants of the Crown, as the financial arrangements of this year were made before the loan was proposed by them, they will at present sustain no great inconvenience from the failure of their plan: but next-year, retrenchment must supply the place of the loan, if the loan does not, as they intended, succeed in taking the place of retrenchment.

Letters from Scio.—By the way of Marseilles, letters have this day (May 18) been received from Scio, dated the 15th April, and from Smyrna down to the 21st ult. The news which they contain must fill every liberal mind with the deepest regret and indignation. The Turkish fleet had passed over from Chesme 15,000 Barbarians without any opposition from the Greek fleet. These banditti, for it would be disgraceful to denominate them soldiers, easily got possession of the town, and exhibited the usual scenes of plunder, butchery, and devastation. The unfortunate inhabitants fled to the fields, and were pursued by the friends of legitimacy. Many women, and nearly one hundred children, had been placed in a large square when the last advice came away, but with what view was unknown. It was generally thought that they would be reduced to slavery. Nearly the whole of the city was destroyed. The prophet thus smiles on the efforts of the Faithful haters of Christianity. Scio, of all the islands in the Archipelago, is the most favoured by nature. It contains a population of nearly 80,000 Christians, many of them people of consequence, who, after the fatigues of public life, had retired there to pass the remainder of their days. Their relatives have deeply to regret their situation, for whether they shall close their lives by butchery, or in slavery, will probably never be made known. After the discussions which have lately taken place in the British House of Commons concerning the expenses of Foreign Ambassadors, many Gentlemen ask whether Lord Strangford, amidst all his exertions to save the Crescent from the just indignation of the Emperor Alexander, has received any instruction from Lord Londonderry to use the powerful influence of the British nation, at Constantinople, in favour of the descendants of the renowned ancient Greeks—whether one official note has passed regarding the White Slaves of our high Allies—whether any steps have been taken to ascertain the value and benefits which a free and powerful Empire of Christians in the Morea and Levant would confer on the rapidly declining British Empire—whether in short, the enormous expenditure on diplomacy has any other object than to maintain as long as possible the insufferable barbarism of Turkey, and the oppressions of existing Governments allied in a holy league against the liberty and mental improvement of mankind?—The English Merchants complain, that in every quarter of the globe their interests have been totally neglected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Edinburgh General Assembly.

The galleries of the Assembly have continued to be crowded—not so much, we imagine, on account of the business transacted being of any peculiar importance, as from a growing desire on the part of society to become conversant with all sorts of public affairs. Our civil institutions,—so far behind those of England in many respects—admit of so few popular meetings, that the proceedings of every body which partakes of a popular character are anxiously attended to. The constitution of our National Church is in this respect exceedingly different from all our other institutions. It is broad and liberal in its principle, although, in practice, we see much that is narrow and illiberal. Still, however, there is talent and eloquence in our Church, and when we think of the bold and ardent spirits which she has produced—of her martyrs in the cause of civil and religious liberty—it is impossible for us not to feel proud of what she has been, and interested and anxious about what she is. But while more than friendly to our own Clergy—while willing to allow respectability to the body, and principle and genius even to more than a few—we cannot shut our eyes to their faults, which are striking enough, in all matters that bear upon politics.

Who would have dreamed, at the present day, of an address going up from the Assembly which should countenance the idea that efforts were making in Scotland to overthrow religion? The Ministers it seems, had put into the King's letter something about blasphemy and sedition; and for no better reason than that the address have always been an echo to the letter, the Assembly thought it their duty to pass a vote which, we humbly think slander the people of Scotland. If the words of the address mean any thing, they mean that attempts to spread irreligion and sedition are so numerous and formidable, that they form a striking feature in the moral condition of the country. To pretend that the expressions bear any other construction than this is a paltry equivocation. We pass over the charge of sedition, because we believe these addressers consider every reflection on the minister of the day as sedition; and still more because, upon the principle of leaving to Caesar the things which are Caesar's, we think that resolutions upon the state of political feeling form no part of their business. But religion is within their province; and we should put it to these reverend personages to say, whether the enemies of religion are more active at this day in Scotland than its friend; and whether the attempts to say Christianity bear any proportion to the spontaneous efforts made to extend its influence. One or two paragraphs quoted from the EXAMINER and COMBET, three years ago, and a Glasgow man seducing five youths from a country church!—what a catalogue of enormities! We hope the clergy have doubted their diligence in these perilous times when such a wicked spirit is abroad! Yet we confess we have heard of no extraordinary effort on their part to meet this torrent of infidelity. Have the guardians of religion been slumbering at their posts? or have they been so much occupied in processes for augmentation, that their charge has been neglected? By what possible means shall a nation escape the stigma of irreligion if it attaches to us? Missionary and Bible Societies abound; and the press groans under religion tracts, and other pious publications; while not one infidel work, great or small, has appeared,—a thing very unusual in this or any other country. All these symptoms of increasing religious zeal the clergy choose to overlook; and to serve the purpose of a minister, give a vote, which covertly conveys an impression, that industry and zeal are all upon the side of infidelity, and against religion. They complain of attacks upon the church; but those are the worst enemies of the church, who degrade its venerable institutions into instruments of party politics. The people are daily becoming more sharp-sighted—they have learned to distinguish between religion and churchmen; and without abating in their zeal for the former, they cannot long feel respect for the latter, if they see their conduct habitually governed by a worldly and servile spirit.

It is not meant that these remarks should be applied indiscriminately; but we do think that a majority of the Assembly forgot what was due to themselves and to our National Church, in their attempt to run down Mr. Inglis in the proceedings of Saturday last. We have never witnessed so much disorder—such a hubbub in any body calling itself deliberative. The voice of the Lord President was distinctly heard in the call, "approve, approve, approve!" which rung through the House with almost stunning effect, and with which the majority seemed determined to prevent discussion. And had not Mr. Moncrieff forced himself upon the notice of the Assembly, and vindicated the right of members to state their sentiments, in a manly and forcible style of reproof, the mouth of Mr. Inglis would certainly have been shut. We must also remark, that considerable heat and personal feeling were displayed; and as the very next paragraph of the answer read by the clerk, pledged the Assembly to observe a Christian temperance and moderation, the contrast which this theoretic engagement formed with the actual practice set the whole Members, and audience also, in a roar of laughter.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1822.

On Saturday the report of the committee overtures having been read, a discussion of some length took place on one part of the answer to his Majesty's most gracious letter, in which the Assembly lamented the prevalence of scepticism and irreligion in certain parts of the kingdom, and assured his Majesty that they would use their utmost endeavours to prevent their spread, and counteract their effects.

The Rev. D. DICKSON objected to the terms in which the answer was expressed. They were too general and indefinite; they ought to exempt this country from the charge of scepticism and infidelity, for so far as his knowledge went, no such wickedness prevailed. He proposed, therefore, as an amendment, that although wicked and persevering efforts had been made in certain parts of the kingdom to subvert religion, yet in this portion of the empire the people were untainted, and remained firmly attached to the religion of their fathers.

The amendment was seconded.

The LORD PRESIDENT said, he could see no difference between the amendment and the expression in the answer, and therefore thought the answer should remain as it was. He was ready, and he was proud to say it, to bear testimony to the unshaken loyalty of the people, and to their firm attachment to the established faith; but it was too true, that in certain parts of the kingdom blasphemy and scepticism were crimes too prevalent.

Mr. W. INGLIS believed there were about 300 ministers present, and he did not think that any of them would say that scepticism prevailed in their parish. He knew that in this city not one production on blasphemy or scepticism was published, while great numbers of religious tracts were daily circulated among the people.

A REVEREND GENTLEMAN, we believe the minister of Dunkeld, related some facts, that came within his knowledge, as to attempts being made, by ignorant persons, to disseminate opinions subversive of religion.

Another REVEREND GENTLEMAN, whose name we could not learn, spoke at some length in support of the answer, and stated, that a newspaper was published in his quarter (name, name), in which long passages were often quoted from the EXAMINER, from GORRETT and other writers, holding up to ridicule the Bible and all religious institutions.—These extracts, he considered, had the worst effect on the minds of the people.

LORD HERMANN said, they had heard two reverend gentlemen state that attempts had been made to subvert religious feeling; he, therefore, thought that the paragraph in the answer should remain as it was at present worded. (loud cries of approve, approve.)

A GENTLEMAN rose, but for some time could not obtain a hearing; silence being obtained, he proceeded at some length to support the amendment. The paragraphs alluded to by the reverend gentleman, he believed, and indeed he was positively assured, were published upwards of three years ago. He did not believe that blasphemy or scepticism prevailed in this part of the united kingdom, otherwise some prosecution would have been instituted.—(he sat down amid loud cries of approve, approve. No. no.)

Mr. DICKSON withdrew his amendment.

Mr. INGLIS again attempted to speak, but was prevented by loud cries of Approve, Approve.

Mr. JAMES MONCRIEFF condemned the present mode of proceeding which was now attempted as unjust and unconstitutional. He had never witnessed such conduct in any Assembly in which he had the honour to sit. Was it to be allowed, when a gentleman rose in his place to move an amendment, that he was to be met by clamour and uproar? If so there was an end to all freedom of debate.

Mr. INGLIS then moved, as an amendment, that the Assembly was happy to inform his Majesty, that scepticism and irreligion prevailed to no alarming extent in this part of the empire.

The amendment was seconded and negatived without a division.—The original paragraph was agreed to.—*Scotsman, May 25.*

While Mr. Fawcett was lighting his Majesty upstairs the other evening at Covent-garden Theatre, the King said, "Stop, Fawcett, I want to speak to you. I have done a thing I am very sorry for. I went to Drury-lane the night of your benefit here; I must have done you an injury. Had I known it at the time, I would not have done so on any account." [The account does not add, that his Majesty made all right by an order on his Privy-purse.]

A street in Trowbridge has been named *Heavenly-street*, from seven persons of the name of *Angel*, two of the name of *Church*, four of the name of *Parsons*, and one of the name of *Clerk*, residing in it.

Five sisters, all widows, are now living at Crediton, the youngest of whom is eighty years of age, and the eldest above ninety.

Letter to Mr. Wodehouse.

TO MR. WODEHOUSE, ON HIS SPEECH AT THE NORFOLK MEETING AND HIS CONDUCT IN PARLIAMENT.

SIR,

You may very well stand for the Representative of that class of County Members, who have played so contemptible a part in Parliament on all questions concerning the relief of the existing distress, and occasionally stand up at County hustings to amuse the audience with professions that are laughed at, and promises never believed. A few words, therefore, addressed to you upon this ridiculous and mischievous conduct, may assist to expose the folly or knavery of a portion of "Collective Wisdom."

At the late Norfolk Meeting, you were called to account by your constituents for having opposed systematically by your vote what you had publicly promised at the former County Meeting to support—namely, the reduction of taxes. Your name was regularly found in the majorities by which the motions for diminishing both the supplies and the expenditure were defeated. You tell your constituents in defence, that had these motions succeeded, they "would have taken away the means of keeping up the Sinking fund." What then? Oh! say you, upon the Sinking fund depends public credit; and you follow up this declaration by the following astounding climax:—"Whatever individuals might conceive of the Sinking Fund, those persons most miserably deceived themselves who imagined that the interest of the rich alone was maintained and upheld by public credit. There was not a man in that meeting, even the poorest person who heard him, that was not equally interested with the rich man in the preservation of public credit." This is surprising indeed. Did you really conceive that the vast majority of the meeting ever troubled themselves about what you call "public credit?" This "public credit" means, with you, the credit of the Government with the fundholders. The rich, who created the Debt of the war, have doubtless an interest in supporting this credit for many reasons, of which it will suffice to name two: that they are themselves fundholders to a great extent, and that they fear the consequences of the convulsion which the destruction of funded property would produce. But how you can tell the poor, that they have an interest in maintaining a thing which was created without or against their wish, and the only fruit of which to them has been, is, and will long be, great suffering,—would be matter of wonder for a month, had we not witnessed you and your set gaping with delight at the doctrines of CASTLEREAGH respecting the blessings of Taxation.

Dropping however the extravagant nonsense about the poor, let us bestow a few words upon your general position—that you could not reduce taxes without destroying the Sinking Fund, and consequently public credit. We deny the connection of the two things you thus link together. Public credit is in reality only another term for Public Opinion; and the latter depends upon something else than a juggle which has been long exploded, and even given up in principle by its patrons the Ministers. Perhaps you do not comprehend this simple statement. Let us try another explanation. You will admit, that the fundholders have a right to no more than the full payment of the interest of the Debt. The Government however say this is not enough; and accordingly, they take from the people in taxes 5,600,000*l.* (we adopt their own estimates) more than are wanted for the Expenditure of the State, which five millions are laid up every year to accumulate, in order at some distant period to pay off a lump of the Debt; and the object of Ministers is to exhibit an appearance of great prosperity, to be able to boast that they command a surplus beyond the annual necessities. But how does this affect Public credit in other words, the general opinion regarding the condition and solvency of the country? The fundholders are not blind to the real state of things. They know, that the population at large is enduring the most painful distress—in particular, that all connected with the land (the source of all wealth) are ruined or hastening to ruin; and they know too, that these extra five millions at such a time occasion more mischief to the sinking taxpayers than ten millions would at a time of ordinary success. Do you suppose then that public opinion sanctions so dreadful and impolitic a system? Do you think that even the fundholders are benefited by it? It is not more probable that the intelligent portion of that numerous body see plainly enough, that for the sake of a few sums of five millions—(a mere nothing compared to the 800 millions of Debt!) the imminent danger is incurred of totally ruining the present cultivators of the land; and of producing a confusion and misery which would sacrifice funded property as the only remaining means of relief? You seem totally to forget the obvious truth, that the creditor has the greatest possible interest in the welfare of the debtor. In your private concerns you are doubtless "much too wise to walk into a well," such as your conduct would prepare for the public creditor. How then can you talk of Public credit as depending upon a piece of juggling and costly machinery, which at once aggravates the sufferings of the people and threatens future ruin to the fundholders? The system you support involves a pretty compliment truly to the understandings of the stockholders! it assumes, that their

intellectual vision is wholly bent upon and entirely absorbed in this Sinking Fund; that they judge of the state of the country simply by the account of the Honourable Commissioners; that they live in a blissful ignorance of agricultural distress, of the wants of starving peasants, and the stagnation of trade! Will you persist in notions which lead to such like absurdities? can you not understand the Public credit depends solely upon the flourishing state of the great interests of a country, and that it must be weakened rather than supported by squeezing needless millions from an overtaxed people at a period of special distress? Queen ELIZABETH very pithily embodied her notions on this subject in the well-known saying, that "her best treasury was the pockets of her subjects." But the quack-statesmen you uphold, like MOLLIERE'S mock-doctor who put the liver in the heart's place, have "changed all that."

While you expose yourself to scorn and ridicule "out of doors" by such flimsy excuses for neglect of promised duty, your mode of defence when attacked in Hon. House in no less absurd a jargon, with a stronger dash of impudence. You are called upon to aid in diminishing the Taxation—but you declare, that you cannot think of embarrassing the Government by cutting off its means before its wants are lessened. You are requested to reduce the Expenditure;—but somehow or other you can never discover a fit opportunity, there are the sinecures and pensions—they are "vested interest." There is the Civil List—you could not be disloyal enough to touch it. There are Colonial Abuses—you cannot attend to Mr. HUME'S details. There are the Ambassadors—you will not sacrifice the "dignity of this great nation" to dirty considerations of pounds, shillings, and pence; and you join with those lofty Gentlemen who think of course that Mr. STRATFORD CANNING gives the prudent American Republicans a splendid idea of English magnificence, by having a larger salary than that economic people think sufficient for their chief Magistrate. I faith, Norfolk has sent us a profound Senator! At the former County Meeting—as you acknowledged at the recent one—you "had not the least hesitation to declare, that relief must come to the country in the shape of mitigated taxation; but when it comes to the pinch—when you are not only to profess, but to act, then "no man knows where to have you." To take off taxes before the payments of Government are diminished, you decline as shockingly awkward; and then unfortunately none of the proposals for reduction meet your delicate sense of propriety. But pray, Mr. WODEHOUSE, when you posted from Norfolk, full of this determination to bring relief by reducing the taxes, how soon did you discover the melancholy fact, that there were no means of effecting that laudable object? Was there no further scope for economy? No more jobs or abuses—nothing superfluous? Ministers would tell you so of course; but you knew that they had told Mr. HUME the same thing some sessions back, but that Mr. HUME had nevertheless hit upon ways and means of reduction which the same Ministers had afterwards in great part adopted. Salaries have been reduced—reductions pronounced impossible have been effected; and still you perceive that neither is our glorious constitution overthrown, or the public business less active than before, nor do we hear any cries of "official distress." But your Norfolk ardour has fled; and though there are so many unexplored dark corners of public expense, though Mr. HUME continues his advances with unabated vigour, you are to be found constantly in the majorities which defeat the only means (in your estimation) of getting at a mitigated taxation.

"Verily, ye shall have your reward" You were scandalous enough to support a war of unheard-of length and extravagance—a war against the vital principle of human liberty—a war, contradicting your oath of allegiance to the revolutionary House of HANOVER. You were a party to the Bank Restriction Act, and the enormous issue of a "paper-money," which produced misery and injustice to all but the rich. You shared in the artificial prosperity consequent on that fraudulent transaction: the natural reaction is taking place; and you find your account winding up by falling rents. To complete the moral justice of this grand drama, you and your clan are made the instruments of your own punishment. Experience has taught you nothing: you cling to the system that has brought you to this pass; you insist upon standing under the rotten and falling edifice that is breaking down on your infatuated heads. Your sentence is brief and simple—"Thou art to continue thou naughty varlet—thou art to continue."

Horse-Chesnut.—This tree is from the Levant. Evelyn gives the origin of its name, "So called from the cure of horses broken-winded, and other cattle of coughs."

Law Forms.—Not long since, an attempt was made to invalidate an indenture, because, though perfect in all its parts, the paper on which it was written was not cut in at the top! The Judge desired to look at the deed, and taking his scissors from his pocket, he quietly zigzagged it, and returned it to the profound lawyer by whom the "quibble had been started, as a valid instrument.

Nonchalance.—When the death-warrant came down to Lord Balmorino, he was at dinner, and his lady fainted. He said, "Lientenant, with your dam'd warrant, you have spoiled my lady's stomach!" When getting into the coach which was to take him to the place of execution, he said to the jailer, "Take care, or you will break my shins with this dam'd axel!"

Sketches of Society.—Eisteddfod.

Literary Gazette, June 8, 1822.

Such is the ancient British name given to a national revival, of the intent of which (knowing little of its details) we cannot speak, but in terms of hearty praise. Every patriotic device calculated to strengthen the love of country is worthy of support; and a congress of Bards and Minstrels must not only be of a description to excite that feeling in Welsh bosoms, but also be attended with beneficial results to the literature of Wales, and pleasing illustrations of her bardic poetry and music.

On the 22d of May the Anniversary of the Eisteddfod was observed in London; and in the Freemasons' Hall, in Queen Street. No question but that the effect would be incomparably finer, could the Meeting take place in the open air, and amid appropriate scenery of mountain, dell, oak, and river, to nourish the imagination, and awaken slumbering recollections. But our modern habits and uncertain climate prevent such a celebration; and we can only make the best of what circumstances permit. The *Cynmrodorion*, or Royal Cambrian Institution, under whose auspices this assembly meets, is, we understand, formed for the promotion of the objects we have intimated; and is supported by the countenance of the King, as well as by the union of the most distinguished characters belonging to the Principality. On the present occasion, the Congress was under the direction of Mr. J. Parry, editor of the *Welsh Melodies*; and Sir W. W. Wynn presided, in a curious antique chair, on the top of which a Druid and ancient Briton (Miniatures, though not likenesses, of the famous city giants) are rudely sculptured in wood. The entertainments consisted of an Address explanatory of the Eisteddfod, of the award of prizes for poems and essays, and of vocal and instrumental music. The whole, we believe, concluded with a good English dinner, according to the newest *cuisine*, in which, we dare say, the descendants of the ancient Britons indulged as festively as if they had sprung from a race of yesterday.

The gentleman who spoke the address was, we were informed, Mr. J. H. Parry, the Conductor of the Transactions. He took an animated view of the nature of the Institution, which had now been two years in existence in the metropolis; and ably insisted on the excellent effects it had produced, and was likely to produce on the cultivation of Welsh literature, and in the preservation of Welsh antiquities. He mentioned that an invaluable collection of Welsh books and MSS. had already been made; from which great accessions to the Archaeology of Wales might be expected. The speaker also alluded to the modern poems in the Welsh language, essays, &c. which had already been produced under the encouragements of the *Cynmrodorion*; but it is to be hoped that as the Society advances it will rather look back to preserve remains, than forward to cultivate poetical compositions;—in the one case we can discover the advantages of their pursuit, in the other it would be difficult to trace them.

The next proceeding was a recitation in Welsh, which we are sorry to confess we did not understand; but we both understood and felt the beauty of the following:

THE MEETING OF THE BARDS.

Written by Mr. Hennessy for this Congress.

Where met the Bards of old the glorious throng,
They of the Mountain and the Battle song?
They met—Oh! not in Kingly Hall or Tower,
But where wild Nature girt herself with power!
They met where streams flash'd bright from rocky caves;
They met, where woods made moan o'er warrior's graves;
And here the torrent's rainbow-spray was cast,
And where dark lakes were heaving to the blast,
And 'midst th' eternal cliffs, whose strength defied
The crested Roman in his hour of pride;
And where the *Carneid** on its lonely hill,
Bore silent record of the Mighty still;
And where the Druid's ancient *Cromlech*† frown'd,
And the Oaks breath'd mysterious murmurs round.
There throng'd th' Inspir'd of Yore! on plain or height,
"In the Sun's face, beneath the eye of Light,"‡
And baring unto Heav'n each noble head,
Stood in the circle where none else might tread!
Well might their Lays be lofty!—soaring Thought
From Nature's presence tenfold grandeur caught!
Well might bold Freedom's soul pervade the strains
Which startled Eagles from their lone domains!

* A heap of stones.

† The altars of the Druids.

‡ An expression used by the ancient Bards on the proclamation of their *Gorseddau*, or sessions, now denominated *Eisteddfodau*, or sittings.

Whence came the echoes to those numbers high;
'Twas from the Battle-fields of days gone by!
And from the Tombs of Heroes laid to rest,
With their good swords, upon the mountain's breast;
And from the watch-towers on the heights of snow,
Sever'd by cloud and storm from all below;
And the turf mounds, once girt by ruddy spears,
And the rock-altars of departed years!
Thence, deeply mingling with the torrent's roar,
The winds a thousand wild responses bore,

And the green Land whose every vale and glen
Doth shrine the memory of heroic men,
On all her hills awakening to rejoice,
Sent forth proud answers to her Children's voice!

For us, not ours the Festival to hold
Midst the stone-circles, hallow'd thus of old;
Not where great Nature's majesty and might
First broke, all-glorious, on our wondering sight;
Not near the tombs where sleep our Free and Brave,
Not by the mountain *Llyn**, the ocean-wave,
In these late days we meet!—dark Mona's shore,
Eryri's† cliffs resound with harps no more!

But as the stream (tho' time or art may turn
The current, bursting from its cavern'd urn,
To bathe soft vales of pasture and of flowers,
From alpine glens, and awful forest-bowers)
Alike in rushing strength or sunny sleep,
Holds on its course, to mingle with the Deep;
Thus, tho' our paths be chang'd, still warm and free,
Land of the Bard! our Spirit flies to thee!

To thee our thoughts, our hopes, our hearts belong,
Our dreams are haunted by thy voice of song!
Nor yield our souls one patriot feeling less
To the green memory of thy loveliness,
Than theirs, whose harp-notes peal'd from every height,
"In the Sun's face, beneath the eye of Light."

The reading of this poem was succeeded by a concert, in which various harps were played with much skillfulness. A pianoforte also accompanied the songs, which in some degree injured the character of the entertainment. The chief, and to us by far the most interesting portion of the performances, were what are called *Penillion*. In these, two harpers played certain tunes, and as they went on, a succession of *Penillion* singers rose, one after the other, and falling in at the second or third bar of the music, sang stanzas in the Welsh tongue, which had a very striking effect. The singer, it is stated, must follow the harper, who may change the tune when he pleases; and also perform variations, while the vocalist must keep time, and end precisely with the strain. Those are considered the best who can adapt stanzas of various metres to one melody, and who are acquainted with the twenty-four measures, according to the bardic laws and rules of composition. Not being a judge of this matter, we can only say that this species of ancient British harp and song seemed to us most spirit-stirring and delightful;—the system might we think, be carried into duets, &c. and introduced, with much of novelty and popularity, upon the Stage. Some of the simple airs on the harp, and others with variations, displayed the powers of that instrument; and the concert altogether received, as it merited, the applause of a numerous audience.

The original Institution from which this variety has branched, was, if we remember rightly, formed at Caermarthen, by the excellent Bishop of St. David's; but his lordship's object was of a still higher nature, for it was to cultivate the language of the country, that its inhabitants might have, in their native tongue, the truths of the Gospel inculcated by well-instructed teachers.

* Mountain lake.

† The Snowdonian cliffs.

Some fifty years ago a voyage across the Atlantic was the result of long and profound deliberation. It was considered for a twelvemonth; then two months to select the ship; two months to put affairs in order; two months to prepare sea-clothes, provision, sweetmeats, and gingerbread; a long and lamentable farewell of all relations down to the fifteenth cousin; a notice in the paper that A. B. is bound to Europe, and is ready to pay all debts; crowded wharfs and numerous adieus at parting and then a decent passage to London of eight weeks.—*Tempora mutantur*.—Now, a Gentleman hesitates a moment over his glass of wine and segar, whether he shall go to Liverpool or Ball stone Springs, to spend the summer months, and finally makes up his mind, empties his bottle, and cries out "Waiter, take my trunk on board the *ALBION*," and all is finished. This is the way we do business now-a-days. Such is the march of the mind: the rapid progress of improvement.—*American Paper*.

Speech of Mr. Harrington.

DELIVERED AT THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

JOHN HERBERT HARRINGTON, Esq.—My Lord—An observation was once made to me, by a Gentleman exercising part of the Government of India, that the British Authority there would be unsafe, were the labours of Missionaries to be further extended. On the contrary, we have good evidence to prove that Christianity, instead of weakening the bonds of civil Government, will strengthen them; and I know nothing to lead us to believe that the Natives of India will become less obedient to the Government than they are now. In the station which I am destined to fill, in India, though, from wise motives of policy, it is a fundamental principle of the Government of India not to interfere publicly in any Institution of this kind, yet I pledge myself to operate, as far as I can, in the cause of this Institution, which is also the cause of God and man. I am particularly gratified with having to submit a Resolution to the Meeting, which I will now read:—

That this Meeting, while it views, with thankfulness the extended labours of various Societies to evangelize India, particularly rejoices in the co-operation of the different Missionary Institutions in the Established Church to this great end, and in the sanction and support which these labours receive from the highest Authorities; and feeling that the statements respecting the scene of the Society's exertions in the East, brought before the Members in the Sermon preached on occasion of the present Anniversary, furnish the most cogent motives for renewed and increasing labours, returns its cordial thanks to the Rev. Marmaduke Thompson for the same, and requests him to allow it to be printed with the Report.

In calling for your thankfulness to Almighty God for the extended labours in India of this and other Societies, I may be permitted to say, that, while I cherish a decided preference for that church in which I have been educated, I have felt a sincere desire to render assistance to all who are faithfully engaged in this cause.

The Resolution in my hand further calls on us to rejoice in the co-operation of the several Missionary Institutions of the Established Church for the benefit of India. This direction of the efforts of the Church I consider to be of great importance. It is now become a matter connected with the national religion, to afford facilities and means for enlightening the Natives of India. The aid which will be rendered to Translations by the Bishop's College, and the instruction to be there afforded to the Natives, will be productive, I have no doubt, of most important results. And with respect to our own Society, the good will which the Bishop of Calcutta has already manifested towards it, conciliated, doubtless, by its gift, in the first instance, of Five Thousand Pounds per annum since made. We look, indeed, to Almighty God for every blessing; but, under His blessing, the favour and aid of the Bishop is of great importance to our Agents and representatives.

I most cordially rejoice in the success of this cause, not in Bengal only, but in Madras also: and I should say more on the subject, in relation to the South of India, was not the friend present, who has had so large a share in the proceedings in that quarter, and to whom your thanks, I am sure, will be heartily rendered, for the Sermon which he preached last Evening before the Society, and by which he proved, that, notwithstanding his yet weak, though I trust convalescent state of health, his heart is still devoted to this cause.

It is noticed also in this Resolution, that Christian Labours in India receive sanction and support from the highest Authorities. Being myself about to return to Bengal, it is peculiarly pleasing to me to state that this is the fact. The allusion is more particularly to the Marquis of Hastings, who, in every thing that has for its object the progress of Christianity and Education, takes the deepest interest. The Report which we have heard affords the most convincing proofs of the favour of the Government to the proceedings of the Society. That exertions of this nature are, indeed, loudly called for, I can, from local experience of nearly thirty-seven years, bear witness. Lord Hastings, in the Letter which has been read to-day, adverts to this subject. His Lordship's testimony to the depraved state of that immense population can require no confirmation: the position which he occupies, gives him a view of the whole of India; but I may add, that the representations on this subject made last night in the Annual Sermon, and those published in various Reports and Communications, do not exceed the true state of the case.

A Gentleman with whom I have conversed, not fully convinced, I conceive, of the Revelation of the Bible being the only Revelation from God, seemed to have adopted the Hindoo opinion, that God is pleased with a variety of worship; and inquired what reason there could be to promote the religious or moral improvement of India, when, in England, and other parts of Europe, men are not less immoral than the Hindoos themselves.

My reply to such a question is this:—Admitting that it can be proved, that Christians, so called, are not more moral than the Natives of

India, there is still one wide and important distinction to be made. If Professing Christians are immoral, it is because they do not practise what they profess: no Christian can pretend that he has the sanction of the Scriptures for an immoral life: while every Hindoo may be immoral, in various ways, and yet act up to the principles of his religion.

A Christian Widow, if such a thing could be supposed, immolating herself on the funeral pile of her husband, and thus abandoning her infant children, could not plead that she had the sanction of the Gospel; but a Hindoo Widow may urge the sanction of the Hindoo Laws: and it appears that this dreadful custom is become so general, that many of the three thousand Widows who suffered in the last four years, had not exceeded the age of eight years! Suppose, for a moment, that this practice could prevail in England, and the eldest Son of the family were to set fire to the pile as is the custom in India, no such Youth could say that he had the sanction of the Gospel for his barbarous deed: but the Son of a Widow in India might plead, or the Brahmins will plead for him, that he has the sanction of Hindoo Authorities, or, at all events, that public opinion is in favour of the practice.

So, in Courts of Justice, if a professed Christian perjure himself in order to save the life of an individual, he could not plead the sanction of the Scriptures; but a Hindoo may urge that he has a right to save the life of a Brahmin by false evidence.

I might shew, in various other ways, that Hindooism sanctions acts of the greatest turpitude—as the exposure of parents and other relatives, on the banks of the Ganges; and this is considered as a pious act. I will state however, but one fact. When one of the Rajahs was ill, they were about to carry him down to the Ganges: but an English Physician said to him, “You are not so ill but you may recover, if you are not carried to the Ganges.” The Rajah took the advice, and is still alive.

In a multitude of cases, therefore, where the Hindoos are immoral they are religiously immoral: but if Christians are, under any circumstances, immoral, they are, irreligiously immoral. Let us spare, therefore, no pains to communicate to them that gospel, which will banish from among them the immoralities of their false religion.

I will only repeat my assurance, in proposing to the Meeting the Resolution which I have read, that every assistance in my power in India shall be rendered to the Society.

The Beating of the Waters.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR,

They jest at sears who never felt a wound; and those enjoying themselves over their bottle, can shrug up their shoulders very composedly while the wind howls by;—thus the turmoil of us poor little Waves seems to you an excellent joke. You pique yourself on your impartiality; so, as you gave an account of the rising of the waters, pray give one of the falling, for fall we did under reiterated blows.* Relate, not only what sailed on us, but what assailed us—not what was anchored in us, or encased on us—not the rising or the meeting, but the beating of the waters. The adverse waves rushed so furiously upon us, that we were soon changed from the Euxine, or Black sea, into a Red sea, and almost a Dead sea. The spray (spree) increased; the hard blows drove some of the smaller waves high up the Strand, and not crabs, but crabsticks, followed their course, accompanied by huge black whales. It was an Auster (austere) wind which brought this overflow upon us; and as we rolled on, not lashing the shore, but being lashed, we roared so tremendously, that we might have been heard from over the Dee to Dover. There was no port at hand, but the claret flowed plentifully,—and Fair Star was any thing but fair to us, for we never rolled under a less propitious planet. Our turbulent adversaries may urge, that they did not mind being beaten by oars; but to be beaten down from one ore to another, i. e. from silver to copper, was too bad even for Sixpenny Forbes; and certainly the poor reduced, and much more the turned off Waves, deserve commiseration. But I'm afraid you must have sometime wished to waive this subject; and although I feel deeply for myself, and also for the silenced part of the element, I will conclude without more warring.

A SIXPENNY WAVE.

* We are afraid to refuse, lest, in the new order of things, when Waves write, the waters should dam us.—Ed.

A grazier, in a very extensive line living about three miles from Bridgewater, two years since, purchased 120 wether sheep, for which he paid 47s. each: since which, seven out of the lot died; and the remainder were sold a short time since in Smithfield market at twenty five shillings each. The same grazier declares that has within the last year sold stock of different kinds at a thousand pounds less than the cost price.—Bath Gazette

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—121—

Supreme Court.

On referring to the Reporter's Notes, taken of the Trial in the Supreme Court, on Thursday last, there appears to be so much that is foreign to the only interesting part of the question, "whether Children born out of wedlock belong to the reputed Father or the Mother,"—and so much that is otherwise unsuited to publication—that we shall defer offering any portion of the Proceedings to our readers until the Master in Equity has made his Report, so that the legal decision of the question may accompany the statement. We have no desire whatever to wound the feelings of any one by unnecessary details; but the Public have a right to expect of us the publication of at least such portions as may interest the community generally, and tend to shew the legal view of the question at issue. To this therefore we shall confine ourselves.

An Aspiring Genius.

OR A NEW PRETENDER TO THE VACANT THRONE.

SIR,

To the Editor of Journal.

Although I look upon your honor as my *future enemy*, I am sure you are too generous to take advantage of this confession, but will kindly publish the following address without charging me for an advertisement—you know, Sir, I could not write to the BULL, because there is no Editor to that Paper, and if there was, why he would not put in my letter because of the old proverb that "two of a trade can never agree."—If I have the good luck to succeed to the Editorship, I promise that I will cease to abuse you, whenever the TAURISTS cease to pay me—so no more at present from—Your honor's humble Servant,

A PRINTER'S DEVIL. TO THE TAURIC REPUBLIC.

Whereas your Memorialist understanding that NOBODY can be prevailed upon to undertake the Editorship of the JOHN BULL, he takes this early opportunity of offering himself as a candidate for that situation, hoping that as the advertisement for a new Editor has not yet appeared, your worships will remember the old adage of "*First come, First served.*"

As *delicacy is not*, nor *ever was*, required for the JOHN BULL, your Memorialist intends using none on this occasion.

Your Memorialist having taken into consideration the declining state of the JOHN BULL, and the probability of its becoming a losing Concern, undertakes to conduct the Paper for three hundred rupees a month, which is even less than the last Editor received—your Memorialist conceives that your worships cannot get the business conducted at a cheaper rate, considering the *dirty work* that must be done to put the JOHN BULL on the same footing that it was before.

Your Memorialist will always consider the JOURNAL and all other liberal Papers as natural enemies to the BULL, and undertakes to spare no insinuation that may tend to undermine their credit, or that may be detrimental to their pecuniary prospects.

Your Memorialist will have no regard to *private feelings*, but will consider all connections of the Editor's, or his Contributors, and particularly the *females* of their respective families, as *fair objects* for public ridicule; nor will he confine his strictures even to these alone, but should there be any Members of the Society known to be Whigs, who have any dear and near relations at home, your Memorialist will immediately republish from the LONDON BULL, all their domestic actions, with such ribaldry and additions as may be requisite to give satisfaction to his employers.

In all cases of *personalities* your Memorialist will take upon himself the responsibility (*suits of law excepted*), for not pretending to the character of Gentleman, he cannot be called to account, and his family is too obscure to fear a *retort courteous*.

That your Memorialist's employers may have no fear of his resources, he begs to state that his Library consists of the

ENGLISH JOHN BULL,—THE BEACON,—BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,—BOXIANA,—THE RACING CALENDAR—and GROSE'S SLANG DICTIONARY.

Your Memorialist having now stated his qualifications, having always had in his eye the BULL's former career as his model, he hopes to give satisfaction for the *short period* that his services may be required. He will then, like his *sublime* Predecessors, retire under the shade of his well earned laurels, and like them enjoy "*odum cum dignitate.*"

Calcutta, Nov. 8, 1822.

A PRINTER'S DEVIL.

NOTE.

* The Printer's Devil may possibly mean *otium*, alluding no doubt to the *easy life* which all the *Johns* had of it whilst Editor, but as he has written *odum* we do not presume to alter the Memorialist's word.

Sage Speculations.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In your JOURNAL of this morning, (Nov. 5), I remark an extract taken from the JOHN BULL, on the subject of the *present state of India*.

As I consider myself to have been ill-used by the author of that article, in as much as the whole is obviously a garbled statement, printed from a Treatise which I was on the point of publishing myself, I beg to request that you will give publicity to the following facts.

I have only been at this Presidency a few weeks. During my voyage to India, as I had given the subject much previous consideration, I committed my ideas on the Government of India to paper, and shewed the document to my fellow passengers, who will readily vouch for the validity of my assertions. Conceiving that my sentiments might appear rather crude if published on my first arrival, I purposely delayed promulgating my plan, until I might have time to look about me, and to make enquiries; one of my ship-mates, however, having taken upon himself to publish my ideas in this undigested form, I beg permission to hand to you for the satisfaction of your readers the following authentic outline of my original plan.

That the seat of Government for the three Presidencies be removed to the Neelghurree Mountains.

That a fortified City on the plan of Nineveh be erected forthwith on the Table Land.

That an immense Trench or Canal be cut, to let the Sea into the foot of the Mountains, in order that Commerce may not suffer from the inclosed situation of the Capital.

That Steam Engines be erected for the purpose of conveying Merchandise up the Hills.

That the admirable and approved system of Government established in Ireland be taken as a pattern for governing the inhabitants of India.

That the land be measured out into larger estates, and the country divided into Counties, with Lord Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants, to be appointed from amongst the Lawyers and Attornies of the King's Courts, whose presence will undoubtedly promote the amicable adjustment of differences amongst the Natives, and tend to the great improvement of their morals.

That Village Parsons be appointed throughout the country, and supported by tithes to be levied from the Brahmins after the example afforded by Ireland.

That Agricultural Societies be formed in each division by the election of Panchaets chosen from amongst the Deputy Lieutenants as Attorneys, and the Village Parsons,

That in order to diffuse an inclination for English manufactures, rewards be annually distributed by the Panchaets to the farmers and cultivators, of gold laced hats, and silver tankards, for large turnips and promising Bulls; and to their wives, of silver tea pots, pincushions and thimbles, for the best worked flannel petticoats and worsted stockings, &c. &c.

That as it is desirable to keep up only limited class of labourers, and as Providence never intended that we should all be squeez-

ed together, elbowing each other like mites in a rotten cheese, the whole population of the Country be decimated, the land being divided amongst the chosen few, and the superfluous multitude driven into the Hills, or Jungles, to bring the waste lands into cultivation; or otherwise, that in the first instance they may be employed in building the new City, and excavating the Canal or Trench above proposed.

That as the small parcels into which the lands are divided, allow nothing more than a bare provision for the families that possess them, without any adequate surplus to pay the taxes of Government, the whole of the Civil and Military establishments be put down, there being no means for defraying the expense of their continuance.

The land being marked out into large estates and farms, with a succession of parks and pleasure grounds, and the superfluous population being expelled to the frontiers, no Armies would be required, and doubtless the Forty Deputy Lieutenants now in Calcutta might be prevailed upon to undertake the Civil Administration of the Country gratuitously.

By such means as these, Sir, we might hope in a few years to check the growth of a useless population, who by crowding together impede the progress of civilization, and to see a comfortable class of English Gentry established in these Provinces, whose residence on their estates might be ensured by the enforcement of Game Laws backed by steel traps and spring guns; and instead of 100 millions of Idolaters, who feed on curry and rice, we might look forward to two or three hundred thousand substantial Beef-eaters, who would, by Steam engines, drill ploughs, and the latest improved machinery, augment the productions of the soil in a ten fold ratio, and drub the Russians whenever they make their appearance to their hearts' content.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

November 5, 1822.

EUROPA.

To Yacooob Tsonson, Esq.

MY DEAR YACOOB,

I have always told you that "it would come to this at last," and the quotation so often repeated to you "Anguis latet in herba," has at length proved correct; for, from motives of vanity in some, and resemblance of style in others, you have (though yet unknown) been wisely identified with a score of other who occasionally scribble in the JOURNAL.

I have been highly amused, however, at the all-seeing eyes of a silly and angry disputant in to-day's JOURNAL, designating himself "AN ADMIRER OF THE SEX, THOUGH NO QUIXOTE," who, in the depth of his penetrating genius (or rather spleen, if you like), boldly asserts that he has found you out, "he smells a rat," and happily pronounces you to be his opponent "UNUS IN TURBA," a Doctor also, and God knows how many other characters besides. Do you not give him an infinite degree of credit for his penetration? but pray, Yacooob, what the devil has come over you? have you changed your religion and believe in the doctrine of transmigration? and pray, how many shapes and forms of animated life do you inhabit? Are you partial to horses, dogs, pigs, cows, or jackalls, on leaving the human shape for a while? Let me know this that I may use you kindly. Our friend "UNUS IN TURBA" will, of course, fight his own battles without our assistance, and if that Cynical fellow, Old Gallipot, thinks the "ADMIRER" worthy of his notice, Lord! Lord! what a dressing he will give him, both in prose and rhyme—You are still however safe in your incog, and like the invisible girl, may remain so as long as you please, unless your feelings may tempt you to pull off the mask, on the anniversary of our glorious ——— of blessed memory.—My reasons for writing to you at present, is to request a call this evening, before going to Mrs. ———'s party—for a friend of mine, an acquaintance of BELINDA BLUE STOCKING, has intimated, what is of vast importance for you to know, at least if you value the beauty of your face and clothes and even your bones—don't be alarmed. Yacooob, as you have discretion enough to avoid all conspiracies hatching against you; if a mere hint only is communicated do not therefore go to the Esplanade to-night, or near the Steam Engine, as a score of Spiasters, all late arrivals, with some few young

Widows and one or two elderly Matrons, accompanied by their Champion, the "ADMIRER OF THE SEX," mean to set a trap for you, a Female not a Man-trap, and if by any means they they can decoy you into it, a scratched face and virulent abuse, succeeded by the genteel operation of applying tar and feathers to you will assuredly be your accursed fate. Miss Evergreen swears she will break you on the wheel of the Steam Engine if she can, so come to my house direct, at half past 5 o'clock, and we can amuse ourselves at their disappointment, while some ideas (and not bad ones) may likely occur to us, which we can send in a day or two to the JOURNAL.

Believe me, My Dear Yacooob, ever to be affectionately,

Your's

SYLVANUS.

Selections.

Bombay, October 19, 1822.—The Roscom, Captain N. Morison, for Liverpool, will sail on Tuesday or Wednesday next. Packets are now open at the Post Office for the reception of letters to go by her.

Bombay Sessions.—The fourth Sessions of Oyer and Terminer commenced on Saturday last.

The Hon'ble the Recorder delivered a short charge to the Grand Jury, in which he stated that in the cases which would be laid before them of a public nature, there was nothing which could occasion any difficulty; but he was sorry to observe that two of them were of a very serious nature. The first was a case of murder; there were circumstances however which rendered it probable that the person who committed the homicide was subject to fits of insanity. The Recorder, however, recommended the Grand Jury, if they were satisfied that the prisoner was the person who killed the deceased, to find the bill for murder, and leave the question of the insanity to the petit Jury, as their finding would enable the Court to dispose of the prisoner.

The other was a case to which he could only allude in the language of the law.

The remaining public prosecutions were the ordinary cases of burglaries, larcenies, and receivers of goods, on which he did not think it was necessary for him to say any thing.

His Lordship then briefly adverted to the law respecting libels, as he said he understood that some private bills would be laid before the Grand Jury, charging certain parties with misdemeanors in sending a libellous or threatening letter.

Nothing interesting occurred during the trials of the prisoners this session.

There was also a bill found on a private prosecution for a libel: but we abstain at present from mentioning names; an early day, Monday the 28th instant, has been fixed for trial of the issue, and we understand that after the hearing, all the proceedings will be published.—*Bombay Courier.*

Station of Jessore.—For several years past the Sudder Station of Jessore has been esteemed by medical men particularly unhealthy, and in the Summer of 1821 it became so much so, that mortality prevailed to an alarming degree. For this sickness many causes were assigned, and Mr. Barnes, the Civil Surgeon of the station, brought the matter to the notice of Government, in a manner that did him great credit. We now learn, that in consequence of this representation, the Government immediately gave instructions to Mr. May, Supervisor and Collector of the Rivers in Nuddesh, to proceed to the Zillah of Jessore, and in conjunction with the authorities there, and Mr. Barnes, to report to Government what appeared to them necessary to remove the sickness of the Station.—Mr. May made a very extensive survey of the whole country along the bed of the old Boyrub River, till it joins the Matabanga, and some months ago laid this survey, together with a report before Government, which has with its usual liberality directed that gentleman to open and deepen the whole line of the river, a distance of 76 miles, till it reaches the Sudder Station—and which will cost, we should think, little less than a lac of Rupees. The advantages expected from this work are many; it will open a communication between Jessore and the Matabanga, which has been shut for upwards of 30 years, and not only render the Boyrub itself navigable, but give a direct access from Jessore to all the marts to the west and north in Kishnagar and Moorshedabad. It will certainly in one season completely sweep away all the pestilential vegetable and animal substances, with which the bed of the river now abounds, and afford the inhabitants wholesome water during the whole season, necessary they are at present nearly deprived of, for several months in each year. About 30 or 40 years ago, it would appear that the Boyrub was a very considerable river, and about that time closed up, but from what causes cannot now be traced; The operations about to be commenced by Mr. May will no doubt restore the river and Station to their former importance and salubrity. At all events, the liberality of Government demands our praise, and we wish the undertaking and Engineer every possible success.—*John Bull.*

Squaring the Circle.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.
Your Correspondent A. B. in this-day's JOURNAL admits that 31416 is the true number or nearest approximation of the circumference of a Circle, whose diameter is 1. Consequently he will admit that 7854 is the Area of such a Circle, and as 88622796 is the Square root of 7854, and forms the side of a Square, the Area of which is less by 0000000029 only, he will find that, in multiplying 88622796 by the diameter of any given Circle the product will be the side of a Square, the Area of which will be the nearest approximation to that of the Circle.

The difference is only about one tenth of a foot, when the Area contains a Square English Mile.

Calcutta, 6th November, 1822.

P. K.

Distress in Ireland.

TOWN HALL, CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8, 1822.

Proceedings of the Committee assembled This-day.

PRESENT

THE HON'BLE SIR FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, CHAIRMAN.

Col. W. CASEMENT, C. B. : Captain T. MACAN,
R. W. POE, Esq. : W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq.
Captain W. COSTLEY, : B. FERGUSSON, Esq.
CHARLES BLANEY, Esq. : C. W. KENNEDY,
J. O. B. TANDY, Esq. : B. ROBERT, Esq.

Read the following Communications received subsequent to the last Meeting of the Committee on the 1st instant, viz:—

A Letter from C. T. Metcalf, Esq. to the Treasurer, communicating the progress of a Subscription at Hyderabad.
Ditto ditto Major Raper, ditto at Lucknow. *Rs. A. P.*
Ditto, from Captain Biden, of the GANGES, to the Chairman, with Contributions from the Officers and Crew of his Ship, amounting as per List published to..... 156 0 0
Ditto, from G. Collins, with Collections, made at Sylhet, ditto..... 150 0 0
Ditto, from J. W. Luing, subscribing one month's allowances, ditto..... 1,151 0 0
Ditto, from F. T. Hall, with Captain W. S. Whish's List of Subscriptions from the Malwa Division of the Bengal Artillery..... 657 3 0
Ditto, List of Malda Contributions, ditto..... 366 0 0
Ditto, from W. S. Turquand, with List from Furreedpore, ditto..... 405 0 0
A Letter from Colonel Shapland, to the Treasurer, with the Chittagong Contributions..... 200 0 0
Ditto, from W. H. Belli, with Mymunsigh Subscriptions,..... 239 0 0
Ditto, from Mr. T. Harrington, with Jessore List of Subscription,..... 114 0 0
Ditto, from A. Ogilvie and J. J. M. Reed, Esq. to the Chairman, with a List from Kishnuggur, 777—Deduct Subscriptions paid in Calcutta, 150.... 620 0 0
Ditto, from the Vestry of St. John's Cathedral, with Collections made after the Rev. Mr. D. Corrie's Sermon,..... 1,553 4 0
Ditto, from Captain Page, with List of the Moughceer Subscribers,..... 273 0 0
Subscriptions from different Individuals, as per Lists published in the Daily Papers..... 6,500 5 5

Total..... 12,384 12 5

Recorded at last Meeting..... 85 510 0 0

Total Contributions published.... 97,894 12 5

Ditto paid into the Treasurer, to this date.... 65,413 0 0

RESOLUTIONS.

1st—Resolved, that the Thanks of the Committee be offered to the several Parties above specified, and to the Subscribers respectively, who have contributed to the Fund within the past week.

2d—Resolved, that the Committee continuing to experience the most gratifying proofs of the spirit of philanthropy that pervades the whole of the Bengal Artillery Corps cannot withhold the particular acknowledgment of its gratitude from the Malwa Division (consisting of 2d Troop Horse Brigade and 2d Company 1st Battalion) for their prompt and liberal remittance to the fund.

3—The Meeting adjourns to Friday morning next the 15th instant, at 9 o'clock at the Town Hall.

B. ROBERTS, Treasurer.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND.

Names.	Sums.	Names.	Sums.
J. H. Savi,	32	Serjt. Richard Bradshaw, ..	4
J. Harrington,	50	Serjt. J. West,	4
J. Barnes,	32	Serjt. Benjamin Blake, ...	3
R. B. Francis,	32	Serjt. G. Hutton,	3
John Bagshaw,	100	Serjt. P. Anderson,	5
Mrs. Bagshaw,	50	Serjt. E. Rynhold,	3
Robert John Bagshaw, ..	50	Serjt. McCarthe,	20
A little half Irish Girl, ..	16	<i>Kishnuggur Subscriptions.</i>	
A Poor Man's Mite,	12	A. Ogilvie,	50
Chas. Cary, Esq. Lucki-		J. F. M. Reid,	50
pore,	100	John Dick,	50
Contributions realized at		E. T. Harper,	20
at St. John's Cathedral		Samuel Taddy,	50
on Sunday the 7th inst. 1553		J. Lestard,	20
E. Coulon,	32	J. H. Verlee,	20
J. C. Borgiue,	20	Thos. Brae, sen.	50
A. E. Page,	50	Thos. Brae, jun.	50
Lieut. Craeklen,	25	John Poulson,	25
Lieut. E. Mackintosh, ..	32	Andrew Black,	50
Ensign Graham,	20	A. Macdonald,	25
J. Tytler,	30	R. DeCourcy,	50
Mr. Arphazact,	16	F. Robert,	20
Mr. Howatson,	10	R. C. Blunt,	50
R. Briggs,	8	C. Johason,	20
A Friend,	7		
A. Parke,	5	Total,	2,952
Mrs. Cunliffe,	10		
Serjt. Thomas Irwin, ...	3	Previously advertized, ..	94,946
Serjt. Peter Mayne, ...	5		
Serjt. J. Healy,	5	Grand Total, ..	97,898
Serjt. William Stacy, ..	5		

To the Reverend Daniel Corrie,—To the Reverend Joseph Parson,—To Major Stewart,—To George Money, Esq. and—
GENTLEMEN, To J. Trotter, Esq.

I have laid the letter which I received from you yesterday before the Committee. The money which accompanied it, and for which you have got our Treasurer's receipt, amounted to as large a sum as we could reasonably have expected. From the almost universal sympathy which has been excited on this most calamitous and afflicting occasion we cannot doubt the humane motives of the Contributors at St. John's Cathedral. Yet we are sensible that the duties of Christian Charity could not have been better inculcated than they were by the pathetic and persuasive discourse of the Rev. Mr. Corrie. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient and most humble Servant,

Committee Room, Friday, }
November 8, 1822. }

F. MACNAGHTEN, Chairman.

Memorandum.—The proceedings of the Committee up to the 1st of November inclusive having been embodied and printed, any Subscriber requiring a copy may have it by applying to the Treasurer. This work is to be continued and a alphabetical list of the Subscribers, both European and Native, added on the close of the Subscription.

IMPROMPTU.

To all my worthy and merry Masters who
have lately celebrated y^e Death of Taurus or y^e
Bull, with diverse ryghte wittie and pleasaunte
Conceits, dellyghtfull to reade, by a Koveper of
the whole Shippe of Fools.

Cease your vain clamours, Witlings cease!
The Bull did you no evil;
Besides, he's doing penance now—
He's given to the Devil.*

* We are assured this is a fact;—and that his name is LESTON, for
“he is not one but many.”—The Reader will see therefore, that the
Poor Devil's Memorial, inserted in our pages of to-day, is too late, un-
less he may be permitted to swell the number of the Imps already en-
gaged, and make the Tauric Pandemonium more complete.

Indigo Planters.

NEW ARGUMENTS FOR COLONIZATION.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

DEAR SIR,

Knowing that your valuable Paper is at all times open to
the exposition of grievances of a public nature, I make bold to send you
the following observations on those suffered by a numerous, industrious,
and very respectable class of speculators, more familiarly known by the
denomination of *Indigo Planters*. Altho' I may not be competent to the
task, from my inexperience in the line; still having been of the fraternity,
during the first few years of my residence in this land of “milk and
honey,” the few observations I have been enabled to make in that short
time, I have no hesitation in submitting to the public, in hopes that they
may call forth the latent powers of more experienced, more interest-
ed, and more able heads. What I mean to bring more particular-
ly to your notice at this time, is the very severe loss that the
old established Planter sustains from incroachments made on his culti-
vation by innovators, in consequence of which the Zemindar loses his
rent and Government their revenue; and how such inevitable loss to all
parties may be prevented. I do not suppose that there is any trade car-
ried on in Asia (that is not a monopoly) in which there is more capital
invested, more money put in circulation, and that tends more immedi-
ately to the relief and support of the Ryott, than that of Indigo—the Plan-
ter in this country is situated far differently from persons of the same of
description in all other parts of the world: he is precluded from holding
land in his own name (if a Briton) beyond a few biggas; the only mode
which is left, is that of making advances to the Ryott for the plant, and
getting him to enter into agreements, for producing a certain quantity for
every Rupee he receives!—the Ryott failing in his agreement, is liable to
be confined to gaol for debt and breach of contract. In pursuing such sum-
mary measures, the Planter would seldom or ever find them tend to his ad-
vantage; he is consequently induced to advance more money to the
Ryott, in hopes that the ensuing year will enable him to pay off all
scores, which it very often does. If in the mean time that the Ryott is in
debt, if there is any person villain enough to build a Factory within the
cultivation of that already established, all the Ryotts will instantly flock
to the new projector, and measure the same lands to him that they had
already measured, and had been in the habit of measuring yearly to the
old Planter, who, when he finds this to be the case, must in self defence
commence an action in the Zillah Court against the Ryott, who is sure to
be cast and sent to jail. There he remains so long as he does not pay
the demand, and the Planter finds it convenient to pay for his main-
tenance. Suppose for a moment that the whole of the Ryotts of thirty or
forty villages were to be confined in the above mentioned manner for
some months, what a scene of ruin and devastation would be the result;
the least part of which would be the loss sustained by the Zemindar in
not being able to collect his and paying Government their revenue.
What I would propose, and what I have every reason to think would
meet the concurrence of every person connected with the line, is an
order by Government in Council prohibiting all persons from building a
Factory within three coss of one already established. Such a regu-
lation would materially benefit all parties, and tend to promote the good
order and peace of the district. Do you think, Mr. Editor, that any
good and just reasons exist against such a regulation being passed?
and ought not the right of prior possession to be a sufficient claim for the
Planter to entitle him to the management of right to that cultivation
which he has had for years, and justify Government in countenancing such
a claim?

Nov. 6, 1822.

GOOD COPPER.

Moonlight Assignment.—A Fragment.

From the Volume of Mr. Richardson's Poems, just published.

Hail to the lovely Queen of Night!
In all her chastened glory bright.—
Oh! mark her mild yet regal mien,
And diadem of star-bright sheen!
No threatening glooms her brows enshroud,—
Her veil is of the fleecy cloud,—
She views her realms of love and light
So calmly blest, so purely bright,
And the beam is soft of her pensive eye
As she looks from her silvery throne on high!
Dumb Solitude, meek timid maid!
Is stealing from the birchen glade,
And as she leaves her lonely cell,
To hail the ray she loveth well;
She startles at the rustling trees,
And the plaintive voice of the sad night breeze,
And the music wild of the restless stream,
Glimmering in the lunar beam!
Oh Night! the wretched love thee well!—
When Hope hath bid the breast farewell
'Tis sweet to steal thy shades along,
Listening to languid Nature's song;
Thy solemn scene and thrilling hour,
Have mystic spell of hallowed power,
To still wild passion's feverish throes,
And bid the soothing tear to flow!
There was a time I did not love
The lonely haunt, the midnight grove,
But now, alas! I ill can brook
Upon those glittering scenes to look,
That speak of joys my bosom banished,
And visions in their beauty vanished.

Ye glimmering Stars! and thou sweet Moon!
That oft have heard at Night's pale noon
Her vows of love.—Oh! say if e'er
Your spirits could doubt that maiden fair,
Or echo's tremulous voice reply
To sweeter strains of melody!
But Oh! your paler graces fade,
Yet absent is the faithless maid,
Than ye, proud Host of Stars! more bright,
Or e'en thy smile, fair Queen of Night!

The Spirit of Morn is wandering there
With her vest of light, and streaming hair!
Her spreading beams of glorious light
Mock the retreating shades of night,
Glad the wave, and cheer the grove,
But seem to banish Hope and Love!
Maid of my heart! Oh why so long?
The Nightingale hath ceased her song,
That all so sweetly charmed the grove,
Blent with the Cuckoo's lay of love;—
The speckled Lark ascends on high
To hail the morn's bright majesty,
And the Mavis and Merle are gaily singing,
And the woods with their joyous matins are ringing!

Was it Fancy's vision wild
That on each wandering impulse smil'd?
Was it Hope's delusive beam?
Was it Love's bewildered dream?
No!—Heavenly bliss! 'twas Her I love,
Whose charms beguiled the vocal grove,—
Whose form a halo of beauty adorning
I deemed in my sadness the Spirit of Morning!

Orientalists.

A WORD AT PARTING TO JOHN BULL ON THE SIGNIFICATION OF THE WORD TURSA.

Amicus Plato, Amicus Socrates, sed magis
Amica Veritas.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Considerable misrepresentation and consequent misconception, tending to affect the characters of meritorious individuals, and by implication to throw a slur on the Freedom of the Press, having prevailed with respect to the correct usage and signification of the word *Tursa*, I think it but right to put you in the possession of documents which most incontestably prove that the term has been applied, with the utmost degree of propriety, to Christians, from the very infancy of the modern Persian language, and by both Asiatic and European Scholars of the highest reputation. These authorities I defy the JOHN BULL, with his Divan of Orientalists, in any degree to gainsay, or refute. Indeed, these Gentlemen, whatever may be the profundity of their learning, want the pith and gumtion to make the best of any cause, good, bad, or indifferent, and, in fact, neither resemble fish, flesh, nor good red herring.

"Non tali auxiliis, nec defensoribus istis,
Tempus eget."

My first authority is the old Persian translation of the famous Tareekki Tibbery, which being made previous to the composition of the Shah Nama, may be considered as the oldest work extant in the language of modern Persia. Tho' this work is well known to all Orientalists, I shall add the following notice from D'Herbelot, for the information of general readers:

"Tarikh al Thabari.—C'est le titre d'une Histoire fort célèbre, qui passe pour le fondement des autres Histoires Musulmannes. Elle a été composée par Abou Giafar Muhammed Ben Giorair, natif de Thabarestan, qui mourut l'an 310 de l'Hégire. Elle commence à la Creation du Monde and finit en l'an 390 de l'Hégire." Speaking of the Persian Translation he observes: "Cet Abregé a été traduit en langue Persienne par Abou Ali Mohammed Al Jâli, Vizir des Sultans Samanides, du tems de Mansour Ben Noah, l'an 352 de l'Hégire." Sir John Malcolm also, in a note at the bottom of p. 55. vol. 1st. of his History of Persia, speaking of the same work observes: "It is one of the best and most authentic of Oriental histories. The Persian work is more valuable than the Arabic, many additions and amendments having been made by the able translator." My copy of the Tibbery, is written in a beautiful Nusk Character, and was transcribed in the City of Tabreez, A. H. 944. At the bottom of folio second, I find it thus written, in a dissertation respecting the age of the World.

شاید بمعرفت کدام کسی از منشیان هندو بیکار
تر جمعه شده در آن غلطی بسیار و قابل اعتبار
نیست الغرض هر معنی که بر خلاف معنی صدر
ما حظه فرمایند البته غلط است نویسنده اش
هر که باشد و چون فارسی زبان عاصی است
شاید احتیاج بدلیل و برهان نباشد و مع ذلک چون
کتاب لغت نزد عاصی موجود نیست تنویر است
که دلایا و برهان درینوقت معروض دارد

"O Tursa, ee, an uz Anjeel Goyund," &c. And the Christians affirm: out of the Gospel, &c. &c. My next authority is drawn from a controversial tract by the famous Dr. Hyde, respecting whom and the tract in question I beg to offer the following parti-

culars from the 4th vol. of the Biographia Britannica. He was one of the most learned writers of the 17th century, and assisted Bishop Walton in his famous Polyglot Bible. He was appointed Arabic Professor and Regius Professor of Hebrew, in the University of Oxford, and held the Office of Interpreter and Secretary in the Oriental languages, during the reigns of Charles II. James II. and William III. and is well known to all Oriental and European Scholars as the author of the famous "Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum." The history of the tract in question is as follows: Father de la Brosse, a bare footed Carmelite, formerly superior of his order at Ispahan, had attacked the Persian translation of the Gospel in the English Polyglot and Latin version of them, by Doctor Samuel Clark. "Our author out of zeal for his colleagues, for no offence was offered to himself, wrote a letter to this Monk and showed him his mistakes," &c. &c. "In his reproof he first states the Carmelite's objections, and then shows them to be very weak and trifling, springing from his own ignorance in the true idiom of the Persian tongue, which rendered him incapable of comprehending with how much accuracy and elegance that version was made to which he had objected. As the principal design of this attack upon the London, was to raise the credit of the Paris Polyglot, Dr. Hyde's reproof produced an admirable effect, as not only maintaining the credit of the English work, but showing also what lamentable critics these Monks were, notwithstanding the high esteem in which they stood in their own country for Oriental learning.

The tract in question is to be found at p. 292, of the 1st vol. of the Syntagma Dissertationum, &c. &c. and is entitled, "Castigatio in Angelum à St. Joseph, alias dictum de la Brosse, Carmelitam discalceatum, sui Ordinis in Ispahan Persidis olim Praefectum." After refuting several other cavils of the Monk, our Professor, at p. 305, proceeds as follows: "Maxima autem Carmelitae querela est, quod Persicae Versionis author Simon Tabrizensis utatur Tursa pro Christiano, et quod D. Clericus Latinus ejus Interpres ita exponat. Iste Censor dicit in duobus Lexicis id exponi Ignicola. Sit ita. Sed quid est unus aut alterius Codicis autoritas contra omnes alios? Ego certo scio et pronuntio non dari aliam vocem puram putam Persicam quàm Christianus exprimi potuit. Cur autem aliter ab aliquo Lexicographo exponatur Ignicola, hæc est causa: cum nempe Tursa in quibusdam Lexicis exponatur per solum Kafir, quod est in genere Infidelis, perfidus, ingratus, apostata; ergo alius aliquis ineptus Vocabulista rursus alia voce similis significationis exposuerit Ignicola qui etiam dictorum infidelium cœtui annumerari potest. Quamvis vero Kafir ex vi vocis generalem illam interpretationem admittat, Mahomedani tamen eo nomine peculiariter Christianum intelligunt: i. d. quod etiam Carmelita contra seipsum fatetur Praef. p. 3. Nam apud eos Kafir et Nusraee sunt termini convertibiles: ideoque dum in libro Wasilat ool Makusid Tursa exponitur Kafir seu Infidelis tamen dicti libri Epitomator legit Tursa, Nusraee: Tursa est Nusraee plane indicando qualis Infidelis intelligatur. Liber Neamut Ool-lah Laudamus in Bibliotheca Oxoniensi duas expositiones illas conjungens legit Tursa, Nusraee, Kafir: Tursa est Nusraee seu Kafir sc. talis infidelis qui Christianus appellatur. Et ut in dictis libris Persico-Arabis, Nusraee vice versâ exponitur per Tursa sic liber Makaddema Adâb Nusraee, Tursa: Nusraee est Tursa, seu Christianus. Et ibidem, Kus donishmond Tursa, ee, an, Sacerdos est doctus Taw Tursa seu Christianorum et Rabbizahid Tursa, ee, an: Monachus est Religiosus Christianorum: et Is, kuf, Kazee Tursa, ee, an: Episcopus est Judex, Ecclesiasticus Christianorum: Quoad eam ex Rosario Persico versum in quo Gentius malè vertit Tursa esse Simulacrorum cultorem, in eundem librum Commentator Arabs inter Codices Seldenianos in dicto versu voces Gubr seu Tursa aliter rectius exponit Majos seu Nusraee i. e. Ignicolæ & Christiani."

After adding various other examples which it is unnecessary to add in this place, the learned Professor proceeds as follows. "Quod itaque Tursa ubique & ab omnibus pro Christiano usurpetur & accipitur, satis superque constat: quod probandum erat. Hujus autem nominis prima notio est, quod secundum vim vocis grammaticalem Persicæ es significetur Timens sc. Deum: quas

emphaticé is dicatur *Christianus* qui est maximè timens Deum. Et eadem est notio Arabicæ vocis *Rahib* i. e. *Timens* quâ significatur *Monachus* seu *Religiæ*, utpote qui notetur præ se ferre timorem Dei. Talis sc. est utriusque grammaticalis significatio primaria. Eius autem voluit ut secundario illud pro *Christiano* in genere usurpetur, & hoc pro *Monacho Christiano* in particulari accipiat.

My third and last authority is contained in the following extract from a letter from a very learned and respectable Persian, a native of Sumnan in Korasan, and for several years residing in the city of Patna

ترسا لفظ فارسی است و الف آخرش بر
معنی فاعلیست دلالت می کند چون الف آخر دانا
و بنیاد که معنیش داننده و بیننده است و معنی لغوی
ترسا ترسند باشد و در قدیم الایام معمول بود
که بعضی عباد و زباده نصاری ترک زن و مال نموده
در بیابانها مکانی ساخته تنهاد در انجا مانده بعبادت می
گذرانیدند و ایشان را بربی راهب و مکان
ایشان را صومعه می نامیدند معنی راهب
ترسند است و لفظ ترسا ترجمه همسین لفظ
است و آنچه صاحب فرهنگ جاکبیری نوشته
غلط است و آنچه مترکلا دوین مرحوم نوشته اند
هم صحیح نیست و ترجمه کاستان در نظر حقیر نشده
و جهودان از نوید چنین گویند که از گاه ادم تا
روزگار محمد علیه السلام که از فک برفت چهار هزار
سال و چهل سال و ۳ سده ما بود و ترسایان از
انجیل گویند که از گاه ادم تا زمان محمد صلی الله علیه
و سلم پنجهزار و صد و هفتاد و دو سال بود

These authorities will, I conceive, be considered as fearful odds against JOHN BULL and his Contributors, with their "wise saws and modern instances." It is therefore to be hoped that those Gentlemen will be a little more modest in future, and not sing their Pæans before they have gained the battle.

هر بیشه کمان میر که خالیست
شاید که پلنگ خفته باشد
یا مرد سخن نگفته باشد
عجب و انهرش نهفته باشد

Sir, your obedient Servant,

Palibothra, Oct. 1822.

AUT MORUS, AUT DIABOLUS.

South American Papers.

After the extraordinary productions that we have seen in this Metropolis of the East, in the shape of Newspaper Prospectuses, and particularly the never-to-be forgotten one of the Wise Gardener and the sweets of his flowery parterre, with the Twelve Oriental Tables that succeeded it, now, alas! broken into irrecoverable fragments, it gives us great pleasure to offer to our readers two much better specimens from the Infant Press of regenerated Columbia. The first is from a File of South American Papers, with which we were recently favored by a Friend;—the second is from the HUKARU:—we have placed them thus together as both deserve to be generally read, and will serve to shew the excellent use that is proposed to be made by the South Americans of an Engine so new to them as a Free Press must be

El Anglo-Colombiano

NULLIUS ADDICTUS JURARE IN VERBA MAGISTRI.

The Editors of the ANGLO-COLUMBIAN, on presenting themselves, for the first time to the Public, feel bound to give such an account of their principles, and the mode on which they purpose to conduct their Newspaper, that tho' they cannot have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with their many friends and Subscribers, they may, at least, make themselves so well known to them, that their future intercourse may be of the most intimate and confidential nature. With the same frankness that they communicate their own ideas and suggestions on matters of public interest, they will receive the ideas and suggestions of their friends, and trust that their mutual communications will not be without public utility.

Truth should be the Editor's Polar Star: and it is to truth, as far as concerns the honest unbiassed statement of their opinions, and the correct delineation of facts, the Editors of the ANGLO-COLUMBIAN solemnly pledge themselves. They are liable to errors in matters of opinion, and mistakes in matter of fact; but, willingly and designedly, they will mislead no man. They declare themselves the friends of political liberty, as the surest basis of national happiness, and the only lasting bond of political union. To secure and protect this inestimable blessing, will be the primary object of their labours; from the pursuit of which, they will be deterred neither by the clamours of prejudice, nor the mandates of authority.

They will bestow due attention upon whatever tends to the improvement and perfection of the social system, either by scientific discovery, commercial improvements, or the less direct, but no less certain mode of a general diffusion of good taste, both in literature and amusements.

Esteeming it a desirable object that their Paper should, if possible, become the organ of public opinion on all subjects, they propose to observe the following rules and order in the communications which may be made to them.

1st. All communications, containing foreign or domestic intelligence, will be thankfully received, and, if required, a remuneration made according to the nature and value of the intelligence.

2nd. Communications on general subjects, connected with Commerce, Literature, Improvements, Public Amusements, Poetry or pieces of wit and humour, will be gratefully received, the insertion being left to the discretion of the Editors.

3d. Communications with respect to the abuses of local or general authorities, will be received and inserted with such comments as the Editors may think fit: it being understood that the communicator shall sign his name and place of abode, and that his statement shall be made with decency and moderation, so as to wear no appearance of scurrility or malice.

4th. Advertisements will be regularly and carefully inserted, in Spanish or English, or in both, at the request of the Advertiser, at the rate of one dollar for twelve lines.—The Editors

trust that, without having trespassed too long on the public attention, they have, in the foregoing remarks, fully explained the views and principles which will animate their conduct—for temporary defects in paper and printing, they may have to solicit the indulgence of their friends, till further arrangements can be made to render the *ANGLO-COLUMBIAN* in every respect worthy of their patronage. It will continue to be published on the Saturday of every week, and be carefully forwarded to Subscribers free of expence.

Communications will be received at the Printing Office of *GAZETTE*; directed to the "Editors of the *ANGLO-COLUMBIAN*," No 19, Calle de Las Leyas Patrias, Caracas.

Observations on the Constitution of Colombia.—Introductory Remarks on the Necessity of Political Enquiry.

The political Constitution of a Nation is the Law which fixes the rights and duties of its citizens. When they have received such a Law at the hands of the Legislature they have established for the purpose of framing it, ought they to obey and examine it, or to obey it without examination? It seems absurd that a Nation like that of Colombia which has warred for ten years against the divine right of kings, should set up the divine right of Legislatures, or attribute that political infallibility to one set of men which they successfully resisted in another; yet as all opinions have their adherents, there may be found even among Patriots and Republicans, men who consider every species of political discussion either in itself an evil or as untimely in the present situation of the Republic.

I propose to examine this opinion without attributing any unworthy motive to those who may chance to have adopted it. Political truth should be preached like the gospel, with mildness and charity, and errors be mutually forgiven by men all equally liable to err.

There can be no doubt that unanimity is on all subjects desirable when it proceeds from rational conviction, but it is no less certain that nothing can be more pernicious to the happiness of a state than that apparent unanimity which results either from indifference on the part of its citizens as to the form of their government, or from their want of freedom and understanding to examine it.

As there is no subject which so generally applies itself to the hopes and fears of men as their form of Government, so is there none which so naturally leads to a variety of opinions. To make men think alike on speculative subjects has, as yet, proved too hard for Kings and Inquisitions; all that the strongest Government can hope to effect is to prevent men from expressing their thoughts, and to force them into silence, if not into conformity. It never can be the intention of a free Government to employ the power entrusted to it by the Laws, for such a purpose. The only point of consideration is therefore, what is the interest of the Nation in this particular? Ought we, in fine, to obey and examine, or to obey without examination?

It being admitted that difference of opinion must exist, will such difference prove more detrimental when expressed, or when concealed? Both History and the Laws of Human Nature afford us a satisfactory answer to this query. The latter instruct us that men become obstinate and extravagant in their opinions in proportion as they brood over them in secret, while they mutually enlighten each other by a free communication: If the opinions entertained are prejudicial and erroneous it is only by discussion they can be confuted and rendered harmless; If they are correct they cannot be too generally received and promulgated. We learn from History that the States in which Political Enquiry and discussion have been most fettered, are those which have been most exposed to Conspiracies and Political Convulsions. Turkey exhibits every appearance of political tranquillity till the moment when popular discontent bursts into rebellion, and destroys the Sultan and his Ministers. The Roman Empire perpetually exhibited the same rapid transitions from Despotism to Anarchy, and in modern times the Autocrats of Russia have been awakened from the security of absolute power, not by the warnings of pub-

lic opinion but by the arm of the Assassin. On the other hand we see Nations strong and flourishing in proportion to the freedom with which political opinion is exercised on all matters of Government. England has maintained her strength and glory in the midst of parties which, to a casual observer, might seem to strike at the root of her existence. Would she gain in strength and prosperity, if these Parties were stifled into silence?—The Government of the United States presents a still more forcible illustration of this important question. From the period of their Independence, the Federalists and Democrats divided public opinion with a warmth and apparent bitterness from which the Enemies of Freedom deduced the most fatal consequences. What was the result? America continued to grow rich, powerful, and happy: The genius of her Citizens drew life and vigour from the interest they took in Politics, and that opinion which seemed the most rational attained a final and powerful ascendancy: democracy prevailed by the weapons of the argument, with neither violence nor bloodshed. During the late war between England and the United States political differences ran so high in the latter that the Federalists established an assembly in New England known by the name of the Hartford Convention; which not only denounced the Acts of the Government but even threatened a separation of the New England States from the Union. Here was an occasion which might have seemed to justify the interposition of the Government: Fortunately however it was wise enough not to avail itself of the occasion which thus seemed afforded it of imposing shackles upon Public Opinion. It was aware that in the fair play of Argument, Truth must triumph.

(The remainder of this Essay is torn off in the Original.)

LA BIBLIOTECA COLUMBIANA, No. I.

*Los hechos memorables de Colombia
Procuramos fielmente conservar
Y las artes y ciencias recorriendo
La sombría ignorancia desterrar.**

PROSPECTUS.—When the Empire of Opinion fixing the ideas of the sons of Colombia on their true interest, has achieved the Revolution; when the six great capitals of our hemisphere and their principal ports behold the flag of Independence waving over them; since the balance of War is completely inclined in favor of the cause of the Liberty of the New World—the epoch appears to have arrived for communicating to Literature the renovated strength which the body politic has experienced. Although hitherto amid the din of arms, while our very existence was menaced, we have been unable to think seriously of any other object but self preservation; now that Peace begins to beam on the Columbian horizon, it becomes us to diffuse its splendour and raise a monument to letters, which may mark the change of the times. In a community the inequality of intelligence is the most fatal of evils, and the noblest conquest and most precious riches of a nation is its literary glory.

Lima, the ancient citadel from which Spanish Despotism scattered in every quarter desolation, misery and death—owes to her children a great act of expiation; and the noblest and most worthy of their acceptance she can offer them, is to nurse in her bosom a work destined to consecrate the memory of the valiant deeds of the Sons of Liberty, the renowned achievements of our sacred insurrection, and enlighten the whole compass of the continent in which we dwell.

This work shall be entitled *LA BIBLIOTECA COLUMBIANA* (literally the "Columbian Library,") and each Number of it, (to appear on the first day of every month) shall be divided into four sections viz. 1st, HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS; 2d, MORAL AND POLITICAL GALLERY; 3d, SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY GALLERY; 4th, POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

* We shall endeavour to record faithfully the memorable events of Colombia, and call in the aid of the Arts and Sciences to dispel the mists of Ignorance.

In the first we shall insert the Acts, Treaties, Diplomatic Notes, Regulations and other State Papers concerning the different Columbian Governments; and likewise those of foreign governments that have any indirect relation to our citizens.

The second Section will afford the reader a pleasant field for the exercise of his understanding. There he will find select articles on politics, morality, public rights, statistics, legislation, commerce, political economy, history, education, and manners.

We shall give, in the third, an account of the most recent discoveries, and the progress of the Arts and Sciences; we shall present various analyses of excellent works in all the branches of literature, and insert in like manner, biographical and obituary notices, not only of the heroes of our Revolution, but also of the great men who by their actions and enlightened writings have shown themselves the benefactors of mankind; to which will be added, a useful and agreeable miscellany of poetical pieces, sublime descriptions, and curious anecdotes.

In the fourth and last Section will be published all interesting news of every kind as well relating to Columbia as to foreign countries, and when the importance of the subject requires, they shall be accompanied with the remarks of the Editor.

Persuaded that in the hands of the man of learning, are deposited the seeds of every virtue, and of the good which he produces when faithful to his vocation, we shall take care that no page of this work (which we have the virtuous ambition of wishing to bequeath as a legacy to our descendants) shall be polluted by servile adulation, calumny or the spirit of party; that it shall maintain the eternal principles of morality, and announce those sublime truths on which are laid the foundations of social happiness; that vice and despotism shall be boldly combated under whatever form they may present themselves; and we shall also adopt the burin of History when we have to describe any memorable epoch.

The plan which we have set before us doubtless manifests great regard for our countrymen as well as intrepidity. Notwithstanding, we are not so proud as to think that we stand in no need of the aid of our fellow-citizens: far from fostering such a presumptuous idea, we beg of them in the name of our Native Country, to send us their productions, which shall always be inserted when consonant with our original plan.

It only remains for us to say, that we have decided on substituting in our periodical, the name of COLUMBIA for that of AMERICA; because it appears that in an epoch when reason and truth have recovered their empire in the continent of Columbus, we ought not to sanction that act of injustice committed from the first instant in which the New World was known to the Old, and which (according to Raynal) has only been the fatal presage of all the rest they were to perpetrate in this degraded country.

Heaven grant that the Editor of this Periodical may be so fortunate that he may one day deserve it to be said of him—"He has contributed to the happiness and improvement of the Columbian people!"

Marriages.

At the Vepery Church, Madras, on the 30th of September, by the Reverend Dr. ROTTLER, Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, to Miss JANE POPE, Daughter of the late Mr. SILVESTER POPE, Assistant Revenue Surveyor.

At the Black Town Chapel, Madras, on the 16th of September, by the Reverend W. ROY, HENRY JOHN VARDON, Esq. to Miss ADELAIDE CATHERINE COUTET.

Births.

On the 7th instant, at his house in Tank Square, the Lady of B. ROBERTS, Esq. of a Son.

At Hyderabad, on the 12th ultimo, the Honorable Lady RUMBOLD, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 10th ultimo, the Lady of G. J. WATERS, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Condapilly, on the 25th of July, the Lady of Lieutenant MILSON, 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Condapilly, on the 6th ultimo, the Lady of Captain W. B. SPRY, of the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

An English Convidial Song.

FROM THE ANGLO COLUMBIAN.

TUNE—"Sprig of Shilake."

HIBERNIA may boast of her Shamrock divine,
And Scotia her Heather and Thistle so fine,
Their Courage, their Valour and Virtue sincere;
Old England dislikes the production of Weeds,
More proud of the Crop which her Family feeds;
Well pleased with her Wheat, her Barley and Hops,
Her Ships and her Commerce, her Tradesmen and Shops,
Substantial Plum Pudding, Roast Beef and Strong Beer.

Let others descendant on their glory and fame—
The Sons of Old England—but mention her name;
The name of Old England, the land of good cheer;
Let Europe, with Asia and Afric record,
The name of their Conqueror, the fame of her Sword,
And though from Columbia, she had a bold stroke,
The blow was received from a branch of her Oak, [Beer.

From the Sons of Plum Pudding, Roast Beef and Strong
The Sons of Old England are open and brave,
Tremendous in War, on the land and the wave,
As gen'rous and just in their peaceful career;
Their learning unrival'd their genius sublime,
Luxuriant their Country, and temperate the Clime;
The Daughters of England, both noble and fair,
Nor is there a Land on the Globe can compare, [Beer.
With the land of Plum Pudding, Roast Beef and Strong

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 7, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ASTELL,—BOMBAY, outward-bound, remains.

Kedgerie.—CAMORNS, (P.) on her way to TOWN,—GANGES, proceeded down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, ASIA, DORSETSHIRE, and WARREN HASTINGS.

The JANE arrived off Calcutta on Thursday.

Ships Advertised for Different Ports.

Ships' Names.	Commanders.	Where Bound.	Probable time of Sailing.
Lady Raffles,	James Coxwell, ..	London,	Early in Jan.
Larkins,	H. R. Wilkinson, ..	London,	In all Dec.
Hibernia,	— Mackintosh, ..	London,	In all Dec.
Duke of Bedford, ..	F. A. Cunyngnam, ..	London,	15th Dec.
Clyde,	J. Driver,	London touch- ing at Madras and the Cape,	1st Dec.
Lotus,	J. R. F. Doveton, ..	London,	Middle Dec.
William Money, ..	— Jackson,	London,	Early in Dec.
Golconda,	J. F. Edwards, ..	London,	Early in Dec.
Catherine,	W. Knox,	London,	Early in Dec.
Bengal Merchant, ..	Alexander Brown, ..	London,	20th Dec.
Phoenix,	J. Weatherhead, ..	London,	All Dec.
La Belle Alliance, ..	W. Rolfe,	London,	Early in Jan.
Calcutta,	— Stroyan,	Liverpool,	Early in Dec.
Columbia,	J. Chapman, ..	For Bombay & thence to Eng- land,	All Nov.
Thalia,	A. Haig,	Cape of G. Hope,	End of Nov.
Brilliant,	J. Hall,	For the Eastward	Early in Dec. 20th Nov.
Heracles,		
Hashmy,	— Denham,		
Pallas,	New South Wales,	All possible dispatch.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,	Premium	19 8 a 20 0
Non-Remittable,	ditto	13 6 a 13 12

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EXTRA SHEET.

—129—

Something in Self-Defence.

The Indian Public have had sufficient proof of our constant readiness to meet our opponents in argument, on any topic of dispute that might fairly belong to public subjects of discussion, such as political doctrine, literary merit, or the public conduct of public men. We can safely say that from this fair ground of open and public controversy we have never shrunk, and as long as it may be our lot to occupy our present post, we trust we never shall.

During our Editorial career, various occasions have happened, in which, instead of arguments or reasons to refute our opinions, calumnies of the basest and blackest kind have been put forth against our private character, and dark threats and menaces held forth by unknown writers, the very perusal of which was enough to make honest persons shudder with horror at the idea of there being any individual member of their society against whom such threats and menaces could be directed. But, after an experience of four years, these stabs in the dark have inflicted no wound on our reputation, however much they may have tortured our feelings, and still more the feelings of all those who are near and dear to us—whose sensibility may be greater though their firmness may be less. We have lived during this long and eventful period, literally in a glass house, every word and deed and thought analysed with the severest scrutiny, a host of enemies and rivals (whether without sin or not) casting stones in every direction and mostly from unseen hands;—yet what has been the result? Not a single serious charge has been made against us that has not been repelled almost as soon as it was uttered; and that such refutations were generally deemed complete and triumphant, we have even reason to infer, from the often repeated and still undeniable fact, that the number of our Patrons, Friends, and Supporters, is greater at the present moment than at any former period; indeed it is rather a matter of wonder and admiration to most persons, that so little should be capable of being advanced against one, whose every action, word, and thought has been subjected to such a continued and trying scrutiny, than that an unknown Calumniator should every now and then start up in the hope of making an unfavorable impression on the public mind, by uttering vague and general charges, dark and vengeful threats, and menacing the disclosure of what has been menaced a hundred times before and never yet attempted to be put in practice without being refuted so triumphantly as to leave only a feeling of contempt for the secret

assassinator of character, who could descend to such unparalleled baseness.

We had hoped that this species of secret war against all that man holds dear, had ceased: but we had forgotten, that they who are the first to inflict injuries are the last to forgive, and that there is more hope of honourable treatment from one who has been calumniated, than from those who first seek to ruin, and failing in that, do all they can to justify the diabolical purpose on which they were bent.

Accordingly, the JOHN BULL Newspaper, or rather the party that support it, having been so completely discomfited in argument, as to conceive an irrevocable hatred against the person most instrumental in shewing the shallowness of their pretensions, and the badness of their cause, have returned again to the original weapon of attack, and began to renew the use of those poisoned arrows, shot from behind a mask, which are fit instruments of men who dare no longer meet their enemy in open, fair, and honorable contest. Deeply as these shafts are tinged however, with the most rankling venom, they fall harmless when directed against the armour of integrity:—and we shall, as we have often done before, lay bare to public view the attack of our unknown enemy, for the purpose of shewing how pointless it becomes the moment it is closely examined.

The Public already know that there have been no less than four several Editors to the JOHN BULL since its first establishment; and that the last quitted it after a service of three days only, disgusted with the conditions imposed on the free exercise of his judgment, and refusing to lend himself as the instrument of a party-hostility to one man. Under whose management that Paper has been, since the abandonment of the Fourth Editor, we have no accurate information, but the Public being under the impression that it is without an Editor altogether at the present moment, naturally look to the Proprietors as the responsible persons.

Whether it is that advantage has been taken of this moment of anarchy and division to send for insertion in this Paper, articles of a nature so atrocious that there would be no hope of getting them printed, had there been any responsible Superintendent, we know not: but it is a fact, that the JOHN BULL of this-morning contains, among many other infamous calumnies and personalities pointedly levelled at us, and, as usual, not even sparing our domestic establishment, one of so gross and unprecedented a degree of atrocity, that we cannot suffer the sun to go down, without presenting it to our readers in its own hideous colours, and

offering a word or two on its accusations—to prevent the possibility of even one person retiring to his pillow with a belief that there was any individual member of the society in which he lived, who could deserve a calumny so deep as that which is here attempted against us.

The Letter is as follows:—

To the Editor of John Bull.

Sir,

On my arrival here, about a month ago, a defence of Buckingham's Travels in Palestine; against the strictures in the Quarterly Review was put into my hand. I have to beg, that the Indian Public will suspend their judgment, on the merits of this dispute; so far as the character and conduct of Mr. Bankes are implicated: until that gentleman's reply; and I pledge myself, that a scene of iniquity and falsehood will be displayed which will astonish and disgust every man of honourable feeling. You have long been duped by the most artful of adventurers, but the hour of exposure approaches.

Your's, &c.

A FRIEND OF MR. BANKES.

Our remarks on this Letter will be very brief; but we hope strictly to the purpose.

1st.—It is almost morally impossible that the Letter could have been written by a Friend of Mr. Bankes. It is without date, so that we know not when it might have been sent to the Paper for publication. This, however, we gather from the confession of the Letter itself, that it was not even written until about a month after the writer had read the Defence of the Travels in Palestine, which appeared to him to affect so deeply the reputation of his Friend. We ask any thinking man, whether it be possible that an individual, really a Friend of another, finding that person as he conceived unjustly calumniated, could remain at ease for a whole month, and then address himself anonymously to the Public thro' a Newspaper, giving a pledge without a name, and threatening to do hereafter what if he could do at all there was no obstacle to his doing at once without a moment's delay, either by addressing himself to the pretended injurer of his Friend's reputation, or sending forth his facts and name to the world as a guarantee and pledge of his ability to perform what he threatens. We believe the Letter therefore to be a mere bravado—*ad captandum vulgus*—and written by a person who is incapable of substantiating his assertions, and therefore consistently enough concealing himself behind a mask, though that alone must deprive his statement of all weight or authority in the minds of honest men.

2nd.—He begs that the Indian Public will suspend their judgment on the merits of this dispute, so far as the conduct and character of Mr. Bankes are implicated, until that Gentleman's reply be received. That Gentleman, however, without offering such an act of courtesy to us, made various accusations against us of the most flagrant nature, which it became our duty to repel. Surely this pretended Friend of Mr. Bankes must know very little of his history or concerns, if he believes that we were the attacking party, and that Mr. Bankes has to reply. All the Indian world (himself perhaps excepted) know that the attack was made by Mr. Bankes; and that the only means

of defence used by us, was his own Letters, fortunately in our possession, which of themselves alone were sufficient to overthrow all he had subsequently advanced. If he could prove that such Letters had no existence, it might serve his cause; but while the Notarial Records of Mr. Smont's Office exist, and exhibit such respectable testimonies of their authenticity, as the names of Mr. Palmer, Sir Charles D'Oyly, Col. Young, Mr. Melville, Mr. Chastenay, Dr. Young, Mr. Calder, Mr. Wynch and others of unexceptionable integrity, it will be impossible for him to do this; and if the pretended Friend of Mr. Bankes should doubt even the value of such names, whenever he may desire it he can see still with us, the Originals themselves, and declare whether his Friend's Letters have been faithfully transcribed and accurately published or not. It is rather too late, therefore, when a attack from Mr. Bankes on us has been before the English Public 12 months before our reply could reach home, to call on the Indian Public to suspend their judgement till the original Calumniator is heard again. He has put forth his accusations, and certainly with no want of will to make the most of them. He has said all that he could say which could tend to defame or injure us. He has been heard to the full:—and every single asseveration made, has been overturned on the evidence of his own Letters testified by some of the most respectable names in India. What can the Indian Public need more? One of the very first of his assertions was that the materials of the Travels in Palestine could not be our own, as we were incapable, from sheer ignorance, of making any observations on the country, not knowing a Turkish building from a Roman one, or a Greek Inscription from an Arabic, and being in short as much an idiot as he pretended to be a Sage! If it were only this accusation alone, the Indian Public who have had four years experience of our capacity to get through a more difficult labour than writing twenty Books of Travels, would laugh it to scorn, and we only revert to it as a specimen of the folly as well as wickedness of such groundless misstatements.

3rd.—If, however, the pretended Friend of Mr. Bankes had confined himself to the simple fact of intreating the Indian Public to wait for Mr. Bankes's Rejoinder, we should have said "Content."—Mr. Bankes made serious criminations, all of which were refuted—and to this we confined ourselves. If he has any more to make, by all means let him be heard—but let him also be prepared to abide the odium that always must attend the advancing accusations against another, which cannot be substantiated by proof, and therefore fall to the ground.

4th.—But this Writer in the JOHN BULL goes farther. He says, "I pledge myself that a scene of iniquity and falsehood will be displayed, which will astonish and disgust every man of honourable feeling." The atrocity of such a threat as this cannot be exceeded; its malignity cannot be surpassed;—but happily its force is not equal to its baseness, or it would be great indeed. Let us see on what foundation this empty pledge rests, even divested of the consideration of its being a nameless one, which of itself would be sufficient to deprive it of all value whatever.—This Friend of Mr. Bankes can hardly be

supposed to know more evil of us than Mr. Banks himself.—Mr. Banks then—whose desire to exaggerate every charge can scarcely be doubted—said all he could say three years ago. The whole of this was rebutted, not by bare assertion, or anonymous recrimination, but by written evidence and incontrovertible proofs, signed, sealed and attested in due form of law.—The writer in the *QUARTERLY REVIEW* (whom there is every reason to believe to be Mr. Banks himself or some person in close communion with him) cannot certainly be suspected of a want of will to stigmatise the character of the Author he reviewed with every thing that could blacken or degrade him, (for it is admitted on all hands, that a more virulent article never appeared in print since *Reviews* have been known). This writer then said all he could say also:—and even *this* has been refuted, and that too so triumphantly, that there is no circle of Society in India in which the conduct of the Reviewer is not reprobated as a stigma to Literature.—Well, then, this Friend of Mr. Banks, who arrived about a month ago, must have left England soon after this *Review* in the *Quarterly* was published. If he had really been the Friend of Mr. Banks, as he pretends, that person knowing he was coming to India where he knew we were established since 1818, would naturally have authorized him to use such information as he thought necessary to rebut the Notarial Documents alluded to; for he it remembered that though first printed in the *JOURNAL* a few months since, attested Copies of these, as well as the Originals, were sent to England in the year 1820, and were known to Mr. Murray, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Banks, and others in London many months before this pretended Friend left England! for it was as familiar in the Coffee Houses and Clubs at home, where Books and Booksellers are subjects of conversation, as it had become here before it was sent out from the Notary's Office. Yet, tho' the *Travels* were known to be published by Longman and Co. on the strength of these Documents, though Mr. Banks was in London at the time, and saw the Book go to a Second Edition within an unusually short period, he remained silent; he had said all he could say, before, as far as character was concerned, and that all was overturned; while his impotent attempts to damn the Book by criticism on its merits, met if possible a still more signal defeat than his efforts to destroy the moral character of its Author. The pretended Friend of Mr. Banks, therefore, who could sit a whole month quietly under all that he now complains of, could not have known more than Mr. Banks when he left London—and his pretended scenes of iniquity and falsehood, which are to disgust every honorable mind, must have been dreamt of on the passage!

5th.—The close of his Letter appears to have been addressed not to JOHN BULL, but to the Indian Public, for it says, "You have been duped by the most artful of adventurers; but the hour of exposure approaches." It is unnecessary, we presume, to say much on this. If we have "duped" the Indian Public, they have been duped with their eyes open; for never man came before them whose conduct has been so thoroughly sifted, investigated, exposed, and misrepresented as our own. If they still believe us upright and honest, it must be therefore from a conviction sufficient-

ly powerful to outweigh even all this. If we are "artful," the only arts we use are open appeals to reason and common sense; and the Indian Public must be fools indeed, if, through a space of four years, with every eye upon our conduct, we practised arts which none among them could detect. This, tho' intended to stamp us with shame, is the greatest compliment to our talents that could be paid us, and shews at least, that if Mr. Banks thinks us an Idiot, his Friend entertains a very different opinion.

6th.—We can only say, that if a certain hour is fixed by Fate or Necessity for our exposure, we must, as the Friend says, "suspend our judgement until it approaches." But for ourselves, we say, the hour is come. The Friend of Mr. Banks cannot surely threaten to disclose what he does not know; he cannot have been so unjust as to talk of iniquities and falsehoods which he cannot prove; he cannot stigmatize us as the most artful of adventurers without knowing what those arts are; or talk of an approaching exposure without knowing the facts that are to come out in evidence against us. We invite him, then, thus publicly—in the face of all mankind—to give his facts and name to the world at once. We do not desire to postpone the disclosure of any thing that can be substantiated against us, not even for an hour. If he be really Mr. Banks's Friend, and think him innocent, he cannot be ashamed to avow himself as such. If he be desirous only of establishing the Truth and doing Justice between man and man, he cannot hesitate to proclaim his cause, and own himself its Champion. He has already pledged himself that a scene shall be disclosed which will disgust every man of honorable feeling. If he can do this, he will carry nearly all India with him, for we believe there is no country on the globe, where there is more of "honorable feeling" than among our countrymen in India.

Let him only take care to be accurate in his facts—and fortified with ample proofs. We hope the Law that affords protection to all will extend its shield to we also, until we shall be proved to be so criminal as to be beyond its pale. To that Law we never desire to apply but for the redress of injuries that cannot otherwise be remedied,—and for the preservation of character from unwarranted and unmerited calumny. That calumny has already been pronounced. We boldly declare it false, foul, and incapable of substantiation. We ask the Indian Public to do us the common justice of suspending their belief till they see the name, know the character, and hear the proofs of our Accuser. We have given them all these in every case in which they were requisite for our defence. They know us by our daily labours—they know us by a life of four year's irreproachable conduct among them—they know us by our domestic relations and our private duties to society—as well as by our public principles. Let our unknown Calumniator declare himself as freely—let him establish the same claim to their attention—and let him instantly redeem his pledge. If not, he must be content to have his conduct branded with infamy as long as he wears the mask, and his name stamped with the execration it deserves, if the searching powers of the Law or any other honorable means should subsequently disclose it to the world:—

